The Pyongyang Times

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The platform of the National Meeting of Poultry Industrial Workers

National Meeting of Poultry Industrial Workers Held in Presence of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The National Meeting of Poultry Industrial Workers which opened on March 30 in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, closed on March 31 after discussing with success the items on the agenda.

At the closing session the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave programmatic instructions which serve as a guiding compass in the further development of the poultry farming of our country.

When the respected and beloved Leader concluded his speech, the entire attendants rose to their feet as one and expressed, with prolonged cheers "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and thunderous applause, their firm resolution to successfully translate into practice the far-reaching conception of the Leader for making our country richer and more powerful and enabling our people to lead a more civilized and affluent life by thoroughly implementing the programmatic instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and to live up with loyalty to the deep trust and warm solicitude of the Leader.

Present at the meeting held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang were many labour innovators and managerial workers in the field of poultry farming and functionaries of factories and enterprises giving energetic assistance to the factories in the field of poultry farming, who are vigorously dashing forward at the "Kangson speed," the new Chollima speed, to finish their yearly plans before the Fifth Congress of our Party, while firmly arming themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and constantly revolutionizing and working-classizing themselves, many functionaries of the Party, state and economic organs and working people's organizations were also present there.

Respectfully placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Towering high on the background was the sublime peak of Mt. Paekdu-san symbolizing the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party and people established by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and hanging spread was a flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland which came into being from the strong roots of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, and is shedding radiant rays all over the world as an independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive socialist power.

At 9 a.m. on March 30, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, mounted the platform.

At that moment, cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" burst out in the hall. The entire attendants of the meeting stood to their feet all at once and warmly welcomed the respected and beloved Leader with the cheers of *manse* (hurrah) and thunderous applause that shook the hall.

Women labour innovators presented a basket of fragrant flowers carrying the feeling of boundless respect and adoration of the entire poultry industrial workers of our country to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il and Chong Jun Taek and responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs and working people's organizations, directors of factories in the domain of poultry farming and labour innovators also took the platform.

Cherished in the hearts of the attendants of the meeting shouting *manse*, looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is the firm conviction that they can withstand whatever storms and trials and surely win great victory when they advance along the one road of revolution indicated by the Leader. This is the firm belief and will deeply rooted in the hearts of our people through the struggles against Japanese and U.S. imperialism and through the glorious course of revolution and construction which has brought about epochal changes as we see today.

Ryang Jong Tae, Director of the General Bureau of State Poultry Industry under the Cabinet, made the report "On the Brilliant Successes Registered in the Development of Poultry Farming in Our Country and Its Future Tasks."

Today we have the honour to hold a national meeting of poultry industrial workers in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always leads our people along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity and has established the most advanced socialist system in this land and created the history of modern poultry farming in our country, the reporter said. He stressed:

Today we owe the history of modern poultry farming in our country, like all our successes in revolution and construction, solely to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people.

Thanks to the wise leadership and deep solicitude of the Leader, our people have laid solid foundations of modernized, large-scale poultry farming and rapidly developed it in a very short span of time, thus demonstrating once again the mettle of Chollima Korea to the whole world.

The reporter continued:

The entire poultry industrial workers and working people, accepting with their whole heart the earnest teachings of the fatherly Leader who takes deep care to enable our people to eat better, clothe better and live more affluently so that they may feel no envy at others, rose up as one with the wholehearted desire to be singleheartedly loyal to the Leader and waged a vigorous struggle to lay solid material and technical foundations of modern poultry farming in this prospering land.

Thus, the poultry farming of our country has been firmly built up in a most advanced and modern way to suit the actual conditions of our country in all respects such as breed poultry raising system, assorted feeding system, sanitation and anti-epidemic system, housing construction and equipment to contribute to consolidating still more the foundations of an independent national economy of the country.

Compared with 1965, the number of chicken and duck factories has today increased more than 3.2 times and their production space 4.4 times, chicken egg production capacity 12 times and meat production capacity 5.8 times.

A chicken factory annually producing 100 million eggs and many other poultry factories proud of their huge scale and modernization of their equipment throughout the world have been built up in our country to show off their grand appearance.

Thanks to the speedy development of poultry farming, chicken and duck factories as reliable supply bases have mushroomed in all parts of our country to produce and supply eggs and meat to the people in greater quantities all the year round.

The poultry farming of our country is not only huge in scale but has been strengthened and developed into an industrialized, modern poultry farming highly mechanized and automated with the powerful support of mighty

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Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Cites Poultry Industrial Workers and Factories

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, cited workers in the domain of poultry industry who, firmly armed themselves with the unitary ideology of the Party, have distinguished themselves in the fulfilment of the last year's plan for egg and meat production by fully displaying all their wisdom and creative initiative for thoroughly implementing the economic policy of the Party.

A meeting for conveying the citations and gifts of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, was held on March 31 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall, Pyongyang.

Respectfully placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always leads our people steadfastly along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

Present at the meeting were many labour innovators and managerial workers in the domain of poultry industry who attended the national meeting of poultry industrial workers and other workers concerned.

Also present there were Comrades Kim Il and Pak Jong Ae; and Choe Sang Byok, director of a secretariat under the Cabinet, and Ryang Jong Tae, director of the General Bureau of State Poultry Industry under the Cabinet.

At the meeting which opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song, Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, conveyed the citations and gifts of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, to 12 workers in the domain of poultry industry.

The faces of the poultry industrial workers who received the citations and gifts of Comrade Premier amid the warm applause of the attendants registered their firm resolution to repay with loyalty the great solicitude of the fatherly Leader who created the history of modern poultry industry in our country and is always giving a thought to making the dietary life of the people more bountiful and affluent.

At the meeting the orders and medals of the Republic were awarded to the poultry industrial workers who have distinguished themselves in egg and meat production, upholding the programmatic instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people: **"The shortest cut to enabling the people to eat more eggs and meat in our country is to develop poultry industry."**

After the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly was read out, Comrade Pak Jong Ae conferred the orders and medals of the Republic upon 715 workers.

The recipients of citations of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and orders and medals of the Republic and the entire attendants evinced their firm resolve to arm themselves more firmly with the unitary ideology of our Party and effect great innovation in the egg and meat production.

The meeting closed with the chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

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Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, cited the chicken and duck raising factories that had made active efforts to firmly arm the entire employees with the unitary ideology of our Party and scored splendid achievements in the fulfilment of last year's plans for egg and meat production by successfully managing the enterprises as required by the Taean work system, upholding the economic policy of the Party.

A meeting was held on March 31 in the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang for awarding honourable titles to these factories.

Respectfully placed in fragrant flowers on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always leads our people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

Model peaks of Mt. Paekdu-san were soaring high against the background symbolizing the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party established in the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and a flag of the Republic was spread there.

Comrades Kim Il and Pak Jong Ae, and Choe Sang Byok, director of a secretariat under the Cabinet, and Ryang Jong Tae, director of the General Bureau of State Poultry Industry under the Cabinet, attended the meeting together with labour innovators who had attended the national meeting of poultry industrial workers and workers of the factories and enterprises helping the factories in the domain of poultry industry.

The meeting opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song. Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, conveyed amid the thunderous applause of all the attendants the citations and flags of honour titles by which Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, awarded the titles of Guard, Vanguard and Red Flag to model chicken and duck raising factories.

The workers of the factories which received the honourable citations renewed their firm determination to devote all their energies and talents to arming themselves more firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of the Party, steadily revolutionizing and working-classizing themselves and implementing the teaching of the Leader at the national meeting of poultry industrial workers to bring about new, great innovations in egg and meat production.

The meeting closed with a chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

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heavy industry with the machine-building industry as the backbone.

Thus, all work has been automated in our chicken factories and a breeder can tend more than 10,000 chickens by the self-control pannel.

Our poultry farming has today turned into a developed poultry industry, in which all processes of chicken egg and meat production are mechanized and automated and the enterprises which had been chicken farms and duck farms in the past are now called chicken factory and duck factory as they are and the management and operation system has been reorganized into a system of industrial management, with the result that the task of the technical revolution is progressing forcefully in the field of poultry farming along the bright highway illumined by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Today our poultry farming has not only assorted feed industry based on the latest successes of modern science and technology but breed hens and ducks of fine stock.

Polyassorted feed relying on the raw material resources of our country is produced and supplied in a planned way and the ranks of scientific and technical cadres have been firmly built up to powerfully push ahead with modernized poultry farming, scientific research institutions of poultry farming set up and their role enhanced, and an advanced breeding and management has been introduced in an overall way. As a result, the egg and meat output is sharply growing and the qualitative index of poultry production rising markedly year after year.

In recent years, the egg and meat output has grown more than two times annually. Particularly, in 1969 the egg output increased 8.5 times at a bound as against 1965. Now as many eggs as were produced in 1965 are put out in only 40 days.

The average number of eggs laid by a big hen a year in chicken factories has markedly risen in recent years. The number has reached over 230 on an average in the Mangyongdae chicken factory and many other chicken factories.

The history of modern poultry farming created in our country is young. But the course of struggle it has traversed up to this date has been days replete with glory.

The reporter referred to the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who had brought to maturity a far-reaching plan for the day when the people would enjoy freedom and happiness to their hearts' content in the land of the fatherland with beautiful mountains and clear rivers, from the first days he set out on the road of revolution in his early years, defeated brigandish Japanese imperialism by organizing and leading the bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years and returned to the fatherland in triumph, put forth clear-sighted lines on developing livestock breeding and provided all conditions for their materialization in the periods of the pre-war peaceful construction, the great Fatherland Liberation War and the post-war rehabilitation and construction.

The reporter continued:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, who is always considerate of the livelihood of our people, charted out at the 7th Enlarged Plenum of the Fourth Central Commitee of the Party a line on introducing a specialized and intensive method in production according to different kinds of domestic animals with a view to rapidly increasing animal products.

Particularly, the programmatic instructions on modernizing poultry farming and developing it on a large-scale given by the Leader on August 20, 1965, marked an epochal turn in the development of poultry farming in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, earnestly taught us that **"The shortest cut to enabling the people to eat more eggs and meat in our country is to develop poultry industry"** and opened up before our people a bright prospect for the development of modern poultry farming.

The reporter pointed in detail to the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, organized the General Bureau of State Poultry Industry under the Cabinet to give uniform and specialized guidance to the chicken and duck factories and sent to this domain a large number of cadres and specialists, for the purpose of developing the poultry farming of our country in a short span of time, and unraveled knotty problems one by one each time they cropped up, personally and directly guiding the overall work of poultry farming even in those days when he was busy organizing and guiding the revolution and construction of the country.

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The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph together with attendants of the National Meeting of Poultry Industrial Workers

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The reporter went on:

With the establishment of a well-regulated poultry breeding system in good order in our country, we have come now to meet the country's demands for breed hens and productivity grows year after year, and their qualitative index has catched up with and is outstripping the world's advanced level.

The number of eggs laid by each breed hen jumped to the level of 267 on an average and the weight of a 63 day-old chicken has reached 1.51 kg.

Such swift development of poultry farming in our country in recent years is directly linked with the fact that the work of raising breed hens which was personally grasped by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and directed by him in person has yielded a fine fruit.

The reporter quoted the following teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people: **"Our aim of building socialism and communism is to make all the people lead an affluent life. It is only too obvious that this aim cannot be attained with the efforts and strength of a few people alone. The cause of socialist and communist construction cannot be accomplished without bringing into play the zeal and creative activeness of millions of working masses."**

The reporter referred to the fact that the fatherly Leader pushed ahead with the construction of the chicken factories in a nation-wide movement to make the dietary life of the people still more bountiful and saw that in the construction of chicken factories, too, industry should powerfully support agriculture and the town the country in the ideas of the Theses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, busy as he was with guiding the state affairs, frequently visited construction site of chicken factories and encouraged the working people there.

The Leader also solved their knotty problems one by one before anything else, teaching them with the love of a real father down to all details, the building site of every house of chicken factories and their design, structures of buildings and arrangement of equipment, the reporter added.

Recalling that by promoting the construction of chicken factories through a nation-wide movement at an exceptionally high speed, our working people infinitely loyal to the call of the Party and the Leader rendered great labour service in newly-building, reconstructing and expanding many chicken factories in the period after the 17th Enlarged Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April 1968 alone, the reporter stressed that many modern chicken factories established throughout the country are one more excellent monumental creature in the era of our Workers' Party provided under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, and assets which will be handed down to the generations to come.

The reporter noted that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, saw that a movement for raising chickens in all houses of the rural areas was waged vigorously on a more extensive scale in conformity with the changed conditions in which prolific hens could be supplied to all rural villages in a great number as a result of the establishment of the solid material and technical foundations of state poultry farming and scientific and technical guidance be given to chicken breeding with responsibility.

The reporter said that the Leader took the revolutionary measure of organizing personally model units of chicken breeding in the villages on the outskirts of Pyongyang including Kumchon-ri, Mangyongdae district, and widely generalizing their experiences to all the rural villages of the country.

Today, there is not a house which does not breed chickens in the countryside and every house produces many chicken eggs thanks to the marked improvement of chicken stock and further increase of egg output per chicken, and, as a result, the egg output in the rural areas grew 2.4 times in 1969 as against 1967, the reporter said.

The reporter pointed out with deep emotion that the fatherly Leader has covered thousands of, tens of thousands of *ri* to visit the construction sites of chicken factories and rural villages to create the advanced poultry farming as we see today and stayed up countless nights to personally inquire about the temperature of chicken houses through telephone, and he guided the whole work of the functionaries in the domain of poultry farming down to all details, receiving reports everyday on chicken production and its supply, to supply our people with chicken eggs at lower prices.

There are many countries and many leaders in the world but we know no other leaders but our respected and beloved Leader, who show affectionate paternal love for the people, the reporter said. Conveying the feeling of boundless respects and loyalty of the attendants of the meeting and entire functionaries in the domain of poultry farming, he expressed the highest honour and gratitude to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who has been devoting his all in the past 40-odd years since he took the road of revolution in his early age up to date only to the freedom and happiness of the people and the eternal prosperity of the fatherland, and has built the most advanced socialist system in this land where there is neither exploitation nor oppression, neither poverty nor non-rights, and where everybody works and leads a happy life and enjoys free medical treatment and free education, and who shows so deep solicitude for the development of poultry farming in our country.

Raising higher the flame of the great revolutionary upsurge, we should further consolidate the successes made in the development of poultry farming in our country and develop the joint poultry farming of cooperative farms in future, while steadily developing state poultry farming at a rapid tempo, and at the same time a movement should be waged widely for raising chickens in all houses in the rural areas to decisively increase egg output, the reporter stressed, and went on:

We should capture without fail before the Fifth Congress of our Party the magnificent height of the Seven-Year Plan put before poultry farming by the Fourth Congress of our Party and make continuous advance to raise egg output to cover 3,000 million within the coming one-two years.

The reporter referred in detail to the fact that in this period, large-scale modern chicken factories will be built continuously, the existing poultry factories be reconstructed and expanded and modernized in the state poultry farming of our country, and in each province, more advanced assorted feed factories will be constructed to fully meet the demand of the province and the mechanization and automation of the production processes will develop onto the stage of comprehensive automation in poultry farming.

The number of chickens or ducks tended by a breeder in the chicken and duck factories will surpass the level of over 20,000 and output value per breeder increase over three times as against the present figure and the production costs of eggs and chicken meat drop markedly.

The system of technical management of poultry based on advanced science and technology will be established more firmly and the egg output per hen will be over 250 for egg-laying hen on an average and over 200 for meat chicken and duck, and the weight of meat chicken will be over 1.3 kg. in 56 days and duck 2.5 kg. in 45 days.

Referring to the immediate tasks, the reporter said:

This year we should carry out the egg production and meat production plans, double the figures of last year, substantially cut the production costs and thus solve more fully the problem of side dish materials for the people.

We should surely carry out this worthy task at any cost by giving fuller play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Noting that what is most important in this is to thoroughly establish the unitary ideological system of the Party among the workers in the domain of poultry farming, the reporter said:

The entire workers in the domain of poultry farming should establish a revolutionary habit of study and study in a comprehensive and deep-going way all the works and teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and his instructions given to the domain of poultry farming, in particular, to make them their flesh and blood, and strengthen the study of the revolutionary traditions to become true Red soldiers of the Leader, who think and act according to the intention of the Leader at any time and at any place, defend and safeguard the Leader singleheartedly with their lives in any adversity and resolutely struggle against all the unsound counter-revolutionary ideas contradictory to the unitary ideology of the Party.

The reporter laid stress on further revolutionizing the workers in the domain of poultry farming by strengthening the organizational life of the Party and working people's organizations and on further strengthening the communist education with the class education as the main content and education in socialist patriotism at all units.

The reporter laid emphasis on the necessity of increasing production by making effective use of the already laid material and technical bases of modern poultry farming and of decisively improving and strengthening technical management by extensively introducing the successes of modern sciences and drawing on advanced experiences to suit the new conditions of today when poultry farming has been intensified and modernized.

Saying that we must strengthen the struggle for improving breed poultry and raising its productivity, the reporter emphasized that the work should be actively pushed ahead to expand the pedigree of breed hen and more breed hens of new stock fitting the natural and economic conditions of our country should be secured in accordance with the instructions of the Leader.

The reporter also pointed out that the assorted feed industry should be developed further and veterinary and anti-epidemic work be strengthened.

Stressing the necessity of training more specialists in poultry farming, the reporter called for consistently strengthening the nation-wide assistance of all the fields of the national economy and the entire working people to poultry farming.

The reporter noted that the state rice cleaning mills should raise chickens, poultry farming of the cooperative farms should be developed and at the same time a movement be waged more energetically to raise chickens in all houses in the rural areas.

He called upon the entire working people in the domain of poultry farming to deepen and develop the Chollima work team movement.

In conclusion the reporter called for more vigorously marching toward a new victory to meet the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea as a congress of victors, rallied rock-firm around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, brilliant Marxist-Leninist and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

After the report many workers took the floor.

At the second-day session **the meeting unanimously adopted a letter of pledge to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, amid the thunderous applause shaking the meeting hall.**

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, posed for a photograph together with the attendants of the meeting.

The whole course of the meeting clearly demonstrated once again the correctness and great vitality of the original line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, on founding large-scale modern specialized, intensive and industrialized poultry farming to meet more satisfactorily the growing demand of the people for eggs and meat as early as possible.

The meeting was a striking demonstration of the surging revolutionary enthusiasm and indomitable fighting spirit of the Red poultry industrial workers to successfully realize the far-reaching plan of the Leader for providing a more abundant and civilized life to our people and live up with loyalty to his deep trust in and warm solicitude for our poultry industrial workers.

The attendants of the meeting hardened their determination to rally more closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, firmly arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of our Party and thoroughly implement the programmatic instructions given by the Leader at the meeting, and thus effect a new innovation in the development of poultry farming and bring earlier the complete victory of socialism and the accomplishment of the historic cause of national unification.

Attendants of the National Meeting of Poultry Industrial Workers

The Leader Is in the Closest Distance to Us

Kim Gyo Ui

I shall never forget in my life the emotion of that day. Words fail to express the emotion and excitement of that day always welling up in my heart anew and boiling-up boundless pride.

It happened on the morning of January 6, 1960, the year after the first return-home ships started for the motherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As usual, I took up the day's **Choson Shinbo** (Korean daily published in Japan—Ed.) in my office.

I found on the top column of its front page a large photograph of Marshal Kim Il Sung—the great Leader for whom the entire 40 million Korean people have unrestricted love and respect—placing his hands on the shoulders of two returnees, a boy and a girl, with a benevolent smile on his face.

The girl embraced in the benevolent, tender-hearted and affectionate arms of the Leader who attended the Pyongyang city meeting held in welcome of the first batch of repatriates—she was my youngest daughter, Bok Hye!

The moment I saw the picture, a lump came into my throat. I felt as if I myself were in the great bosom of the Leader. Tears fell in drops on the quivering paper.

Geographically the fatherland is in the far distance across the vast expanse of the East Sea, but Marshal Kim Il Sung is as near and close to us as to caress the head of my daughter, Bok Hye.

(The Leader personally gives my daughter, my little pretty thing, a hug!)

It was really a greatest honour for me. My heart was overcome with joy and feeling of pride.

Little did I dream that I should hear with such an immeasurable joy and honour the first tiding of my family which returned home with the first batch of repatriates to be embraced in the bosom of the longed-for fatherland.

"Comrade Gyo Ui! It is, indeed, like a dream. We are really as in a dream... Now we have nothing to worry about. Let's work with might and main and live up to the deep solicitude of the Leader!... Is there anything for us to spare?"

Comrades said in an excited tone patting me on the shoulder.

"Yes, the solicitude and honour shown to my daughter, Bok Hye, are precisely the ones to the entire compatriots in Japan.

"The Leader takes care of us like this, and nothing is, to us, impossible!"

In fact, at this moment, welling up in my heart were new determination and boundless courage to devote my all whatever difficulties might stand in my way so as to only repay his warm affection.

Meanwhile, I felt a touch of shame at the thought that what I have done so far is too little for the great fatherly affection and solicitude shown by the Leader.

(I wonder if I have really fought for the fatherland and the Leader, worthy of the father of Bok Hye whom the Leader gave a hug as for his real daughter....)

I felt a strong prick of conscience over and over again, but nothing would uplift my heart.

Later I learned through a letter from Bok Hye that on that day she not only had the honour of presenting a bunch of flowers to the Leader but was allowed to sit right beside him all during the meeting.

"I felt as if I were floating aloft in the sky in a flower coach of happiness"—the words of Bok Hye expressing her feeling were quite understandable.

I was born into a poor peasant family in South Chungchong Province. I quitted my native village and came to Japan to work my way through school. My life in Japan was hard and dark. But even in the grim darkness I always put belief in Marshal Kim Il Sung regarding him as a beacon of hope and light. And now I see my daughter sitting by the side of the very Marshal!

Only a month before my daughter was with me in Tokyo, Japan. But she is sitting by the side of Marshal Kim Il Sung who, with the destiny of the nation on his shoulders, had fought the 15-year-long fierce armed struggle against the enemies, won brilliant victories and built up the glorious revolutionary traditions, who is the brilliant Leader leading the Korean people towards happiness and prosperity, victory and glory, unfolding on the soil of the fatherland a grand blueprint of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, who is looked up to as a great leader of the international communist and working-class movements and as the sun by the oppressed and peace-loving people of the whole world, and who always makes our hearts throb with loyalty to the country and the people and faith in victory!

How can I express all this pride and happiness with my poor language!

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said at the Pyongyang welcome meeting held on December 22, 1959:

"We must live together at one place.

"In the past days when the great misfortune befell to our country, we were compelled to live separated. But there is no reason for us to live separated from each other now when we have our own fatherland where people have seized the power and when we have the Party leading it.

"Therefore, it is quite natural for our compatriots residing in Japan to return to their beloved fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and it is likewise natural for the people in the homeland to give warm welcome to their homecoming.

"When one is in an alien land he feels sick especially for his motherland. The Government of the Republic warmly welcomes the homecoming of the compatriots living scattered in foreign countries. In particular, our nation is homogeneous. We must have a family reunion and share sweets and bitters with each other."

What gracious words these are! The words full of paternal affection!

Who did ever stretch out such a warm, affectionate hand to the compatriots in Japan in the past?

As for my family, my wife who had been suffering from neuralgia, I was told, was soon sent to hospital after the return home under the care of the Leader, completely cured of her chronic disease and now she is plugging away at her study with complete peace of mind.

My eldest son Gi Chol, already graduated from Kim Il Sung University, is now devoting his all to the socialist construction. The eldest daughter, Min Hye, graduated from the Pyongyang Specialized Construction School as she wished, is in the rank of Chollima riders at the Pyongyang Research Institute of City Designing. The second daughter, Ok Hye, is actively participating in the work of the League of Socialist Working Youth after completing the Fine Arts College. The third daughter, Gyong Hye, is a top mark student at the College of International Relations and the youngest one was enrolled in the faculty of political economy of Kim Il Sung University last year.

Like this, the whole family are now studying to their hearts' content developing their talents under the warm care of the Leader.

What a wonderful world it is, as compared with my past when I barely finished an evening school in Japan while on the hard toil!

In Japan or South Korea, it is inconceivable for a parent to give collegiate education to his five children unless he is a wealthy man. And how many rich men would there be who could give the collegiate education to five sons and daughters?

Such a happiness is only enjoyable in our country with a socialist system.

Afterwards Gi Chol and Min Hye had grand weddings and established happy homes under the deep solicitude of the fatherland.

When Gi Chol got married, my wife wrote to me:

"...Don't trouble yourself in the least about the family here. The fatherland and the Leader show our family the great concern which beggars all description.

"On May 26 this year (1963) we took a daughter-in-law. A grand wedding was held at the biggest restaurant of the Pyongyang Hotel.

"Wedding dinner was entirely arranged by the organization. Gi Chol was given a fine apartment. On the way home from my visit to his new, happy home, I, overwhelmed by great happiness, could not keep back my tears of gratitude and deep emotion at the thought that we lived a hard life in Japan without our own room to live in and at the thought of the miserable plight of the South Korean people roaming about the street even without board houses.

"Though there are many countries in the world such a person as our Premier, who gives a dwelling, helps make a new home and even takes care of wedding, would be hard to find anywhere in the world. I cannot fully express in this letter our happy life we have been enjoying since the moment we set foot on the soil of the fatherland...."

Reading the letter, I wiped more than once tears of emotion at the thought of Premier's fathomless love and favours.

Our family eked out a meagre living under suppressions by the enemies, internal and external, in a capitalist country. My wife did whatever humble work it might be and even worked as a day labourer, yet we could never buy enough clothings and school things for our children.

Even when the Japanese monopoly capitalists who had grown fat on the Korean war were croaking about the "greatest boom in history," we had to live on barley or gruel.

Under this situation I had never had an occasion to give my family a hearty dinner, nor take them to a pleasure ground.

But the Leader accords my family all that I could not give them as a husband and a father for which I felt very sorry.

In later time, too, happy tidings came.

Once a letter came to me in joint names of the staff of the First Chollima Construction Designing Office to which my eldest daughter Min Hye belongs. It reads in part:

"...We Chollima collective feel it sorry that we are unable to fully convey to respected you, living in the far-off alien land our ardent desire to praise the faithful daughter of the fatherland, Min Hye, for her high sense of responsibility and perseverance shown in work.

"The designing of the Children and Students' Palace built according to the Premier's plan was worked out by the collective wisdom and ardor of us with the proud title of Chollima collective. Please, remember that your dear daughter also did her share in the designing of this proud Children and Students' Palace, cozy palace of our flower buds, the biggest in the world...."

I was again surprised and, at the same time, took a pride in the fact that Min Hye took part in the designing of the Children and Students' Palace built according to the plan of the Leader.

Even a small dot and a line on the grandiose blueprint of socialist construction unfolded over the land of our fatherland is based on the great plan of the Leader. The Children and Students' Palace, in particular, is another brilliant monument of our age designed and built on the direct initiative of the Leader and under his guidance.

I later knew that the Leader had initiated the building of two palaces, one in Pyongyang and the other in Kaesong, as early as 1956 when the postwar rehabilitation and construction work was well under way, the period when the country was still in a difficult situation and there was much to be done.

At that time, I was told, the designers first drew up a bold blueprint, but the planned total floor space was no more than 8,200 square metres. The Leader examined the design and instructed them to design a grand edifice with a floor space of 50,000 square metres on the ground of 110,000 square metres. Thus, there appeared the world's first-rate magnificent, beautiful palace as we see today in the homeland — a 13-storeyed marbled palace with over 500 various well-furnished research and experimental rooms and all other facilities.

I remember that the Leader once taught: **"We must not spare anything if it is for our rising generations,"** with the remark that in our country the children are the "king".

After the palace was completed, the Leader showed all the same great solicitude for it; he sent specimens of rare fauna and flora, important experimental instruments, teaching materials and saw to it that even the newly discovered fundamentals of science and technology were first put to the test at the palace.

The Leader has thus provided the younger generation with such a wonderful palace which the crowned heads of all ages and countries may envy. In that palace now our flower buds dance, sing and develop their talents to the full. So, who can remain unmoved at his great thought and lofty moral character?

Is there more delightful and blissful thing to me than seeing my son and daughters usefully contributing to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the "Chollima Korea" which is world-renowned for his wise leadership?

But I know that such happiness is not a privilege extended only to me. It is the happiness and pride shared by all returnees, nay, by all Korean nationals in Japan.

So far more than 88,000 of the compatriots have already returned home from Japan in 156 batches. They are all leading a new, happy life in the warm bosom of the paternal Leader.

They suffered long from cruel maltreatment and humiliation in the alien land. But now they have been elected to the organs of state power at all levels including the Supreme People's Assembly and are rendering active service and over 3,700 returnees enjoyed the honour of the Leader's commendation and state decorations including the title of Labour Hero, the highest honour to the citizens of the Republic.

Of the returnees, more than 20,530 graduated from colleges and became engineers or specialists. They are making an active contribution to socialist construction and to the country's unification.

Li Bu Ja and Kim Jong Il, a woman and a boy, who languished in Japan in the depths of despair suffering from incurable diseases have become able to walk with their feet on the soil of the fatherland, and a girl who had been on the threshold of death was saved miraculously. They are singing the happiness of their life.

The sea route of repatriation reaching this land like a mammary gland over the raging waters of the East Sea—this is, to the compatriots in Japan, a road to complete emancipation from humiliation and maltreatment, and is a path to light and glory bringing into full play freedom and hope in the benevolent bosom of the Leader.

That is why more compatriots in Japan are wishing to return to their glorious fatherland entrusting their destinies solely to the fatherland and the Leader.

People called once the realization of repatriation a "great racial migration from capitalism to socialism" or "the humanitarian work of the century."

"The humanitarian work of the century"—this sort of work is not easily realized in any country or by anybody.

It is the most sacred work which can be done only by the deepest solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has fought along the arduous thorny path solely for freedom and liberation of the nation more than 40 years and today, too, gives a thought only to the nation's prosperity and happiness, and by the popular policy of the Government of the Republic.

Therefore, as hitherto, the compatriots in Japan are continuously fighting vigorously, warding off the nefarious destructive intrigues of the reactionaries at home and abroad, for defending their sea route of repatriation, the road to glory and happiness, which was opened up by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

In the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K., the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"To return to their homeland is a legitimate national right of the Korean citizens in Japan which no one is entitled to deprive them of...

"The Government of the Republic maintains that the Korean citizens in Japan should be fully ensured freedoms of travel to their homeland and democratic, national education and all other democratic, national rights."

I feel a burning hatred for the enemies who try to infringe upon the right to repatriation to the motherland, the sacred national right affecting the destiny of the compatriots in Japan, and am determined to fight on in the van of the battle for defending the legitimate right.

(The motherland which gave birth to me is my mother. And Comrade Commander who trained and reared me up on the revolutionary front is my teacher and father. It is unfilial to behave against parents' will; it means to commit an unpardonable sin. I pledge myself to remain filial to my only father and mother.)

This is a passage of the words left behind by the late Mr. Kwon Yong Byok, an ardent anti-Japanese fighter.

I have not yet seen the Leader directly, but I always feel his warm hands reaching out to each member of my family, myself included.

He takes deep care of my family and has brought me up to become a functionary of CHONGRYON (General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan), and, what is more, honoured me with a state decoration.

So, I cannot but show intense fidelity to the Leader who loves us more profoundly than my real parents.

I will devote everything to the struggle for hastening the unification of the fatherland to share the happiness which I and my family enjoy with the South Korean people of the same blood as early as possible.

It is my firm belief that only to do so is the way to repay the favours of the Leader.

First Quarter Plans Overfulfilled

Railway Transport Workers

The transport workers under the Ministry of Railway overfulfilled the Ministry's first quarter plan as of March 30 by raising higher the flames of great revolutionary upsurge from the beginning of this year to meet with elated political zeal and splendid labour feats the Fifth Congress of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea which will represent a new landmark in the development of our Party and our revolution.

They have renewed their record every day waging a strained struggle to meet more fully the ever-increasing demand of economic and defence building for freight carriage and made during this plan period an innovation of increasing the freight turnover to 118 per cent and reducing the turn-round time of freight cars by 0.18 day as against the corresponding period of last year.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that transport should be organized rationally, an end given to empty run and the idle time of freight cars at stations be reduced to the minimum. To carry through this teaching, the transport workers under the Railway Bureau where Comrade Jong Yun Dong works drew up detailed transport plans, perfectly co-ordinated all operations from car allocation to loading and unloading and thus achieved a new success of shortening the turn-round time of freight cars by 0.44 day.

The railway workers of the country have dashed like the wind at the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, working miracles and innovations by the day, and brilliantly overfulfilled the first quarter plan of this year. They are now doing their best to hit the transport target of this year before the Party Congress.

Workers of the big machine workshop at the Chollima June 15 Machine Plant have overfulfilled the first quarter plan. They are now making continued innovations in production at the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed

Lumberjacks

The Red lumberjacks of the Party have striven hard since the beginning of the year to meet fully the needs of economic and defence building for lumber in the Chollima spirit and one-beats-a-hundred spirit. They splendidly fulfilled the first quarter plan of the Ministry of Forestry on all indices as of March 28.

They carried out their industrial output plan at 104.3 per cent, felling 113.6 per cent, intermediate hauling 109.2 per cent, final hauling and lumber production 100 per cent, and sawing 112.5 per cent, thus turning out 20 per cent more lumber than in the same period of last year.

To achieve such a success, Red lumberjacks of the Party, single-heartedly and infinitely loyal to the Party and the Leader, introduced actively the cyclic felling method personally initiated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, turned out lumber in a concentric way and unfolded vigorously collective technical innovation drives to raise the utilization of equipment.

Particularly, the forestry enterprises under the Chagang Provincial General Bureau for Forestry have established a system of check-up and repair and conducted precautionary repairs in good time for the smooth operation of tractors and lorries.

As a result, in the plan period the bureau made a success of increasing the operation rate of tractor 4.7 per cent, lorry 5 per cent and forest railway locomotives 4.2 per cent respectively as against the same period of last year.

The workers in this domain are now advancing, advancing, fighting and advancing to hit their yearly target of lumber production before the Fifth Congress of our Party.

Poultry Industrial Workers

Poultry farmers in different parts are gaining unprecedentedly good successes in turning out chicken egg and meat.

They increased last year the output of chicken egg and meat to 211 per cent and 130 per cent respectively as against the year before last and made this year an innovation of boosting the daily egg production 14 per cent compared with last year, by stepping up a drive for increased production.

All the shining successes in the domain of the poultry industry owe to the profound solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is always concerned deeply about supplying our people with more chicken egg and meat.

Under the difficult conditions in which economic construction is pushed ahead continuously at a high speed while directing much efforts to national defence upbuilding, Comrade Kim Il Sung showed deep solicitude for the improvement of people's livelihood seeing that huge state funds were invested in poultry farming for its development, personally selected the sites of many chicken factories and guided on the spot their construction. And he met now and then functionaries and constructors in poultry farming and taught them in detail the direction and methods of developing the poultry industry.

Upholding the teachings of the Leader, the poultry farmers of the country actively accelerated mechanization and automation.

Our modern chicken factories under the General Bureau of State Poultry Industry under the Cabinet have made such leaping progress and they alone produce now only in 40 days as many chicken eggs and as much meat as were turned out in 1965.

Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea Founded by Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is a Powerful Transmission Belt of Our Party

On the Occasion of Fifth Anniversary of UAWPK

March 25 of this year marks the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our times and the great Leader of the revolution, propounded a new original theory on building a revolutionary peasant organization under socialism and personally founded the UAWPK, the socialist peasant organization in our country.

The founding of the UAWPK by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was an embodiment of his great idea of *Juche* and his original theory on building a revolutionary peasant organization and an outstanding example in further deepening and developing the Marxist-Leninist theory on the solution of the rural question and the system of the proletarian dictatorship.

The founding of the UAWPK in our country was the demand of the development of the new, changed realities in the countryside.

With the completion of socialist co-operativization in the countryside and further deepening and development of socialist construction, it stood out as an urgent task to liquidate the ideological, technical and cultural lag of the country behind town and eliminate the distinctions between town and country and class distinction between the working class and peasantry and finally solve the rural question.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with his clear-sighted penetration into these urgent demands, scientifically formulated the basic principles and concrete ways for the final solution of the rural question in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country." And then he elucidated the necessity of building a revolutionary peasant organization, a reliable guarantee for actively pushing ahead with the realization of the Theses.

Changes in the position of the peasantry and in their composition required the founding of the UAWPK.

As a result of the completion of socialist transformation in the countryside, all the peasants became socialist working people.

It stood out as an important task in actively organizing and mobilizing the peasants, who became socialist working people, for socialist rural construction and fulfilment of the overall revolutionary cause to revolutionize and working-classize them and to educate and train them into builders of socialism and communism.

This urgent requirement placed on the order of the day with the deepening and development of socialist rural construction, this important theoretical and practical question unsolved so far could be solved splendidly only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the revolution.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of his grand plan for solving the peasant question which he had matured from the early days of his revolutionary activities and his precious experiences gained in the struggle for its materialization, dissolved the Peasants' Union, the former peasants' organization, for further advance to meet the requirements of the changed circumstances and founded the UAWPK, which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

As regards the character and mission of the UAWPK, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"What the Union of Agricultural Working People should do as a working people's organization embracing all the peasant masses and a peripheral organization of our Party ensuring rural work, is to struggle to fulfil the tasks put forth by the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 128.)

The UAWPK is a powerful revolutionary mass organization in the countryside embracing not only co-operative peasants but all the working people directly serving the rural economy and a mighty transmission belt and reliable helper of the Party rallying them closely around the Party and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The UAWPK is a revolutionary mass organization of socialist

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Under the Most Excellent Educational System

A Visit to June 9th Ryongbuk Middle School in Pyongyang

April 1st!

On this day, three years ago, the universal compulsory nine-year technical education was introduced in our country and our rising generation came to receive without exception free education from the age of 7 to the working age. It goes without saying that all students of higher learning enjoy free education, too.

The introduction of universal compulsory nine-year technical education—this is the embodiment of the great educational idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a manifestation of his parental affection for the younger generation.

So, on this jubilant day, our people express the unbounded gratitude to and the feeling of adoration of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, who provided our growing flower buds with this wonderful educational system.

A few days ago I had time to visit with such a feeling the June 9th Ryongbuk Middle School in Pyongyang and saw how sprightly and reliably the pupils there were growing up under the blessing of the nine-year compulsory technical education.

The streets leading to it were alive with the pupils who were coming to school, singing aloud, red scarves fluttering in the spring breeze.

Their faces were beaming with infinite happiness and joy, great hope and ambition.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"...Universal compulsory nine-year technical education combining general education with polytechnic education, was enforced... which makes it possible to bring up the rising generation into reserves of versatile builders of socialism and communism, into reliable successors to our revolutionary cause, and further enhance the technical and cultural levels of all the working people. This will contribute greatly to developing people's education in our country to a high stage and accelerating the technical and cultural revolutions."

In the course of my conversation with the teachers and pupils of the middle school I came to a deeper realization of the justness of the Leader's teaching.

"A greater change has taken place in our educational work since the universal compulsory nine-year technical education was introduced thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Premier."

The head of instruction department of the school began and went on: "It is one of the greatest successes that *Juche* has been thoroughly established and the working-class line been steadfastly followed in the work of education."

The teachers of the school teach the pupils the great revolutionary history of the Leader, the sagaciousness of his leadership and his high virtues to train them into revolutionary soldiers true to him, equipping themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of the Party, and constantly revolutionizing and working-classizing themselves before anyone else.

I had a chance to have a talk with the pupils of the graduating class of the school.

They told me that they regarded it as their greatest honour and glory to arm themselves steadily with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and unconditionally carry through his teachings to the end.

We not only study hard but take an active part in the life of the Young Pioneers and the League of Socialist Working Youth and carry on various socio-political activities with vigor, they added with pride.

At the middle school considerable success was scored not only in the education work of arming pupils with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader to lay a solid basis of the revolutionary world outlook but also in equipping them with advanced scientific knowledge and technical know-how.

The head of instruction department said:

"Upholding the Leader's teaching on closely combining general education with polytechnic education and education with productive labour, we teachers have devoted all our energy to building up firmly the material and technical foundations of the school, making proper use of them in our instruction work and improving its quality."

He showed me around the chemical room, botanical room, engineering studio, electrical laboratory, music room, physical room, practice room for school girls and sanitary studio. All these rooms were furnished amply with the experimental apparatuses which make it possible to teach in combination with the practical activities all subjects in the curriculum of the universal compulsory nine-year technical education.

When I stepped into the engineering studio, I found the pupils operating skillfully a machine to make something. They were making an experimental apparatus, looking into a sheet of blueprint.

"Is this drawn up by your teacher?"

I asked them pointing to the blueprint which appeared somewhat complex.

"No, we've drawn it up by ourselves."

One of the pupils responded point-blank.

According to a teacher, some of the pupils of the middle school went to the factory for practice and were praised by the workers there for processing the materials as well as the workers do.

From the study and life of the pupils there I learned more clearly that our rising generation are growing up into harmoniously developed, reliable builders of socialism and communism by arming themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and fully receiving the basic polytechnic education along with the general one.

Chang Gi Su

Pupils of the June 9th Ryongbuk Middle School in Pyongyang consolidating their knowledge at their electrical laboratory

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agricultural working people that, taking the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of our Party, as their only guiding ideology, fights to finally solve the rural question and realize socialism and communism.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung not only personally founded the UAWPK but clearly defined the basic tasks of the UAWPK and concrete ways for their fulfilment and has given constant guidance and directed paternal solicitude for strengthening and developing the UAWPK organizationally.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The basic task of the Union of Agricultural Working People is to conduct educational work among the peasant masses and actively arouse and mobilize their revolutionary enthusiasm to successfully push ahead with the ideological revolution, technical revolution and cultural revolution in the countryside." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 128.)

After founding the UAWPK, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the direction and ways of work on many occasions and sufficiently arranged all work conditions and gave concrete guidance and showed profound solicitude even for the work and life of the UAWPK functionaries and agricultural working people.

In his programmatic teachings given at the national meetings of agricultural workers and to workers of the working people's organizations, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed concretely that the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasantry should be carried on as the most important basic work of the UAWPK.

Thus the UAWPK organizations and agricultural working people have grown into body-guards and death-defying corps guarding with life the Leader in any adversity and defending and thoroughly implementing his teachings and Party policies to the last, into militant organizations reliably helping the Party.

Under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the UAWPK, as the active executor of the Theses, more dynamically stepped up the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside by intensifying the technical and cultural education of the UAWPK members and agricultural working people, giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution.

The UAWPK has scored great successes in the struggle for carrying through our Party's line of building the economy and defences in parallel and boosting grain harvest and other farm produce by enhancing the revolutionary zeal of the peasants.

Today the UAWPK has grown into the Party's powerful transmission belt that unites rock-firm millions of agricultural working people around the Party and the respected and beloved Leader, into steel-like ranks thoroughly equipped with the unitary ideology of the Party.

Convinced through their actual life that they are invincible when they march ahead forcefully, whole-heartedly upholding the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the UAWPK and its members will, in the future too, discharge their mission with credit in their struggle for bringing earlier the complete victory of socialism in our country and the nation-wide victory of our revolution, marching along the road indicated by him.

Cho Son Won

Future masters of the country growing up most happily in the world under the compulsory nine-year education system provided by Marshal Kim Il Sung

Photos by O Dong Jun

Let Us Oppose the Revival of Japanese Militarism

Twenty-five years have elapsed since the defeat of Japanese imperialism. And today Japan has become a new hotbed of war in Asia. Japanese militarism, which spelled so heavy misfortunes and hardships to mankind, has revived under the active patronage of the U.S. imperialists; it is now going to brandish its blood-stained sword again.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us as follows:

"Japanese militarism has made its appearance in Asia as a dangerous force of aggression today. The Japanese militarist forces harbour an illusion of realizing their old dream of the 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere' with the backing of U.S. imperialism." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 323.)

Putting up "Japan's big-powerhood doctrine" in the front, the Japanese militarist forces started to stretch out their evil tentacles of aggression to South Korea and other overseas lands, taking an active part in the U.S. imperialist strategy of Asian aggression and have been stepping up war preparations for the establishment of colonial spheres of influence.

The Japanese militarists scheme to reinstate the "continental policy" which they devised already 60-odd years ago and seek to put into practice again the "northern expansion" and "southern expansion," the doctrines much advocated by them when they were all out for Asian aggression.

The Japanese militarists in sinister conspiracy and collusion with U.S. imperialism present serious menace to peace in Asia and the world at large.

The revival of Japanese militarism and the danger of its reinvasion are not a matter of tomorrow but an actual matter confronting us.

These grave developments call urgently on the Korean people and the peoples of the socialist countries, newly independent countries and all the peace and justice-loving peoples in Asia and in other parts of the world to heighten vigilance against the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese militarist forces and fight against them resolutely.

I. Japanese Militarism Has Historically Perpetrated Aggression and Plunder with the Backing of Big Powers

Today when the danger of aggression by Japanese militarism revived and rearmed by U.S. imperialism is increasing as never before, history indicts with renewed force the crimes committed by Japanese militarism and by U.S. imperialism which has revived the former and uses it as a "shock force" of aggression. Historical facts, together with the reality of today, loudly warn all the people who treasure Asian and world peace and national independence and social progress of the Japanese militarist aggression.

The 100-odd year's course of history followed by Japan since she embarked upon capitalist development is full of records of ceaseless aggression and plunder of other countries. Ever since its birth, Japanese militarism led Japan from war to war.

This originated in the nature of the capitalist system itself, especially in the lag of capitalist development, the military-semi-feudal imperialist aggressive nature and brigandish predatoriness that characterized Japanese capitalism.

But these were not all that made Japanese militarism rush headlong so outrageously from one war to another. It was also because it received assistance and encouragement from U.S. imperialism and other western imperialist powers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"The Japanese militarists are historically accustomed to acquiring a 'windfall' with the support of big powers. In the past they conspired with the U.S. and British imperialists and annexed Korea under their patronage, stretched out their claws of aggression to the Asian continent and made frenzied efforts to be the 'leader' of Asia in league with fascist Germany and Italy. But they were defeated in the long run." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 402.)

The capitalist powers usually make temporary allies of these or those countries in order to easily defeat their rivals in the struggle for the division of colonies and seizure of the spheres of influence. Those countries which embarked upon capitalist development later than others or comparatively weak capitalist countries used to secure their own colonies and get their shares in the division of spheres of influence, by trading on the inevitable antagonism and conflicts between the capitalist powers and allying themselves with a certain power or joining its league.

It was not until the so-called "Meiji restoration" in 1868 that Japan embarked upon capitalist development. The bourgeois reform in Japan was effected under the emperor system by those in the upper strata, with part of feudal lords and samurais, who took advantage of the struggle of the people against feudal oppression, as the main force. It was not carried out up to the hilt and Japanese capitalism, from the outset, had military semi-feudal feature and the most brigandish and brutal aggressive nature.

By the time when Japan embarked upon capitalist development, the division of world's colonies had been almost completed among the European and American capitalist powers and Asia was turning into the arena of their strife for colonies and expansion of spheres of influence. Under the circumstances, Japan had no other recourse but to resort to the method of military plunder if she would have a share in the division of markets and have colonies.

Japan which had just started on a capitalist course of progress burned with a wild ambition for overseas expansion. But she was still very weak in economic and military strength.

Therefore, the cunning Japanese militarists made it their usual practice to turn to account tactfully the contradictions and antagonism between the European and American capitalist powers in their strife for the division of colonies and spheres of influence in Asia and to make "fortune" under the wing of big powers. From the early days of Japan's capitalist development, the Japanese militarists, kotowing to the U.S. and British imperialists and with their backing, schemed to invade neighbouring countries and expand their foothold of aggression.

The U.S. and British imperialists, on their part, regarded yet weak Japanese capitalism as the least dangerous rival and intended to put up Japan as a rampart to check other imperialist powers in the East and a guide in aggression, calculating on the bellicose nature of Japanese militarism and Japan's favourable geographical position in Asia.

Thus, with the zealous support of the U.S. and British imperialists, Japanese militarism began to hold out its evil hand of aggression to Asian nations already in the 1870's.

The start of aggression of Japanese militarism on Korea was almost coincident with the intrusion into Korea of the U.S. imperialist pirate ship "General Sherman" in 1866.

After an ignominious defeat in the incident of "General Sherman," U.S. imperialism ventured several armed invasions, which all ended in failure. Then it gave warships and weapons to the Japanese militarists and instigated them to Korean aggression to make Japan pave the way for aggression.

With such assistance and encouragement from U.S. imperialism the Japanese militarists sent their warship "Unyogo" to the Kanghwa Island of Korea in 1875 to commit rampant piracies. Then they shifted the "responsibility" for the provocation on to the Korean feudal government and in the next year they dispatched a large fleet to Korea and forced upon it the shackling "Kanghwado Treaty" by using military pressure.

With this as a momentum, the Japanese militarists started their aggression on Korea in real earnest and they unleashed the Sino-Japanese war in 1894 to enlarge their sphere of influence.

Japan at that time was not strong enough to fight a war against China single-handed.

It was only with the support of U.S. and British imperialists that Japan could win the Sino-Japanese war. The U.S. and British imperialists rendered an active support to the Japanese militarists with an eye to strengthening their stronghold of aggression by Japan's military advance which would sap the Ching's strengh and block the Tsarist Russia's inroad into Asia.

As a result of the Sino-Japanese war, Japan secured Korea as a key point for aggression on the Asian continent and seized Taiwan and the Penghu Islands to make them a bridgehead for southward advance.

The Japanese militarists carried out a war against Tsarist Russia also with the support of the U.S. and British imperialists.

It was only with the active backing of the U.S. and British imperialists that the still weak and backward capitalist Japan made up her mind to open a war and dared to fall upon imperialist Russia which was in league with German and French imperialism at that time.

The U.S. and British imperialists felt a greater threat to their colonies and spheres of influence in the Tsarist Russia's forces making inroad into Asia. To forestall the forces, they actively abetted Japan behind her back and pitted her against Tsarist Russia.

In 1902 Britain and Japan concluded the "Anglo-Japanese Alliance" whereby they mutually approved the British "privilege" on China and Japanese "privilege" on Korea and were bound to assist each other in the event of a contracting party becoming involved in a war with other countries and cooperate directly with each other, if need be. The United States supplied Japan with a huge sum of loan and large quantities of weapons and military advisors, military equipment and material. Japan covered more than half of her war expenditures amounting to 1,700 million yen with American and British loans.

The Japanese militarists, inspired by all the financial, military and political aid and guarantees offered by the U.S. and British imperialists, started a war against Tsarist Russia at last in 1904 by a surprise attack in their usual way.

When they concluded a peace treaty with Tsarist Russia, the Japanese militarists, again tactfully capitalizing on the good offices and pressure of the U.S. and British imperialists, seized hold of South Saghalien and the Liaotung peninsula.

The Japanese militarists and the U.S. and British imperialists fixed in all haste their spheres of influence and agreed upon the division of colonies in Asia. In July 1905 when the Russo-Japanese war was still on, a secret agreement was concluded between Japanese prime minister Katsura and the U.S. secretary of war Taft on the U.S. imperialists' approval of Japan's occupation of Korea in return for the latter's recognition of the former's occupation of the Philippines.

Timing with this, the Japanese militarists formed the second "Anglo-Japanese Alliance" with the British imperialists on condition that Japan would support British occupation of India and Britain approve Japanese occupation of Korea.

On this basis, in November 1905 the Japanese militarists set their armed forces in motion and, by most barbarous and coercive measures, forced the feudal rulers of Korea into concluding the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" in 1905 and reduced Korea virtually to the colony of Japan. Then in 1910 they annexed Korea completely.

As seen above, Japanese militarism as the executor of the policy of the U.S. and British imperialists in the division of colonies in Asia and as a junior partner in their aggressive policy, built up, through incessant aggressive wars, a colonial empire inclusive of Korea, Taiwan and South Saghalien in a short period.

The aggressive and crafty nature of the Japanese militarists was fully unmasked during World War I. While the western imperialists, bogged down in the war in Europe, could hardly pay heed to Asia, the Japanese militarists seized Tsingtao in Shantung province of China and many islands in the Pacific which were then in the hands of the German imperialists, under the pretext of fulfilling their "commitments" to the "Anglo-Japanese Alliance." During the war Japan, together with U.S. imperialism, sold a large amount of war material to warring countries and gained fabulous profits by fishing in the troubled water when her competitors were temporarily fallen apart from the world market.

It was also the Japanese militarists that opposed with bitterest malice the October Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union when it emerged victorious and that took the lead in the imperialist armed intervention in the Soviet far eastern region in an attempt to strangle the newborn Soviet Republic in its cradle. The Japanese militarists dreamed of military occupation of Siberia. They were also very afraid lest the influence of the October Socialist Revolution reach the eastern countries which they were intending to dominate.

When the U.S. and British imperialists and other western powers formed a conspiracy for an armed intervention against the Soviet Union out of their common stand in hating and opposing the October Socialist Revolution, the Japanese militarists mobilized the largest number of troops before any other country and came out as a "shock force" in the armed intervention.

As the armed intervention ended in failure due to the heroic struggle of the Soviet people that received a unanimous support from the progressive people of the whole world, the western imperialists were compelled to withdraw their troops, but the Japanese militarists alone remained entrenched in a part of the Soviet territory and held it out doggedly till 1925 when they were driven out.

"It is in the nature of imperialism to perpetrate aggression and plunder. If there ever is imperialism which is not aggressive, it is no longer imperialism. Imperialism will not change its aggressive nature before it dies." (Kim Il Sung)

The aggressive ambition of the Japanese militarists who had grown up in aggressive wars under the aegis of the U.S. and British imperialists burned further as they grew fat and their stomach was filling. The Japanese monopoly capital that had rapidly swollen up with the gains of war and colonial plunder through aggression and predatory wars as the important earnest for capital accumulation, required a new market for commodity and capital export and new raw material resources.

The Japanese militarists, with a firmer grip on the state power, rushed headlong into the expansion of their colonial sphere of influence drawing on the increased military potential.

The Japanese militarists, who had already stretched their claws of aggression to the farther parts of northeast China, faked up the "Manchurian incident" at last in September 1931 and completely occupied the whole of northeast China by their usual surprise military actions.

They brazenfacedly claimed that "Manchuria and Mongolia are the lifeline of Japan" and that they served "as a barrier against the communist menace in the Far East" and tried to cover their brigandish aggressive acts with the hackneyed aggressive slogans.

When they dared to ignite such a large-scale war of aggression like a highway robber the Japanese militarists again counted on the support of the U.S. and British imperialists.

Japan's exclusive possession of northeast China, in fact, meant a direct infringement on the "concessions" of the U.S. and British imperialists in China. This reflected, as it was, the antagonistic conflicts between the imperialist powers for the redivision of spheres of influence which grew very acute as a result of the protracted, deep-going economic crisis that swept the capitalist world at that time. The U.S. and British imperialists, of course, did not like to see Japan have the vast market of northeast China to itself.

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Nevertheless, the U.S. and British imperialists rather supported the aggressive acts of the Japanese militarists, advocating a so-called "non-intervention policy" towards the latter's occupation of northeast China.

The reason was clear.

The U.S. and British imperialists supported Japan's aggressive acts with the expectation that the Japanese militarists would set up a stronghold in northeast China for invading the Soviet Union and suppressing the ever-intensifying revolutionary movement of the Korean and Chinese peoples.

How vividly the historical facts disclose the class nature of imperialism!

The support of the U.S. and British imperialists to the Japanese militarists in the invasion of northeast China was, in fact, the beginning of "Munich" in Asia.

Further encouraged by such "appeasement policy" of the U.S. and British imperialists, the Japanese militarists unleashed the Chinese-Japanese War in July 1937 and started an all-out invasion of China to swallow up its whole territory.

They blared that the aggressive war was aimed at "joint struggle against communism," "peace in the east" and "establishment of a new order in eastern Asia" and that it was a "sacred war" for "universal harmony." This was a further lucid exposure of the brigandish ambition of the Japanese militarists who would say: "...To conquer China, Manchuria and Mongolia must be conquered first. To dominate the world, China must be conquered first at all events."

The Japanese militarists occupied a vast expanse of Chinese territory covering the area from north China to Shanghai, Kanton and the Hainan Island. And in 1938 and 1939 they launched successive armed attacks on the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mongolia to invade them, and later too, continued to step up preparations for aggression against the Soviet Union.

Having got hold of a monopoly of the vast colonial market in China through their military occupation, the Japanese militarists started forcing their rivals out of the occupied areas. This time too, the U.S. and British imperialists helped Japan in carrying out the war under the cloak of the "non-intervention policy." Till the close of 1939 every year the U.S. imperialists provided her with war supplies and strategic materials amounting to one-third of the total of her annual import, and the British imperialists fulfilled 40 per cent of her marine transport.

In so doing, they had an underhanded design to stamp out the revolutionary movement of the Chinese people by the military invasion of the Japanese aggression army, and then whip up Japan to a war with the Soviet Union.

The Japanese militarists made the best use of such a Far East "Munich" deal of the U.S. and British imperialists.

But at the close of the 1930's contradictions and antagonism between imperialist powers were aggravated to such an extremely acute point that they demanded a new redivision of colonies and spheres of influence solely by military actions.

In order to fulfil their wild dream of becoming the "leader" of Asia, the Japanese militarists were obliged not only to fight with the revolutionary forces of the peoples of Korea, China and other Asian countries and with the Soviet Union but also to come into head-on collision with the U.S. and British imperialists who had large spheres of influence over China and southeast Asia.

Such being the situation, the Japanese militarists hurriedly colluded with new allies, turning away the U.S. and British imperialists who had backed them.

They entered into an alliance with Nazi Germany that appeared on the scene in Europe as a new, powerful aggressive force.

Already in 1936 they concluded an "Anti-Comintern Pact" with fascist Germany, and in 1937 fascist Italy associated itself with it. On this basis, in 1940 the Japanese militarists formed a tripartite military alliance with fascist Germany and Italy, with the aim of opposing the Soviet Union and the revolutionary peoples of the world and opposing the United States and Britain to redivide the world.

Thus, these gangs of aggressors headed for further expansion of the barbarous war of destruction in Europe and Asia.

Nazi Germany started an all-out attack on the Soviet Union in June 1941; and in December that same year the Japanese militarists unleashed the Pacific war.

Taking advantage of their temporary predominance gained by a surprise attack which they mounted under their long-prepared aggressive plan, in the early stage of war the Japanese militarists occupied a number of countries such as Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Malay, Burma, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia, and even India, New Zealand and Australia were exposed to the threat of their aggression.

In the whole course of their frantic campaign of aggression, the Japanese militarists conducted unheard-of atrocious terrorist rule and unbridled plunder in their colonies and occupied areas by all the available up-to-date technical devices combined with medieval barbarous suppression. They shot, clubbed and burnt people to death in Korea, China, the Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and many other areas of Asia under their occupation. The manslaughtering atrocities committed by the Japanese militarists were far beyond human imagination.

In Korea they brutally killed millions of people and looted properties and even tried to extirpate the Korean nation.

During the Chinese-Japanese War alone, they massacred 12 million Chinese people. During the Pacific war they savagely killed more than two million people in Vietnam, over two million in Indonesia and over 1.1 million in the Philippines. Multitudes of the Japanese youth and middle-aged were made victims of the war of aggression.

The wealth they took away from the Asian countries under their occupation amounted to hundreds of billion dollars.

But, all the aggression, rapine and unrestricted barbarous massacre of peoples perpetrated by the Japanese militarists, led them to ruin, not to the "glory" they dreamed of.

"Imperialism appears to be strong but, in fact, it is a castle on the sand and its collapse is inevitable. This was the case with the Hitlerites and Japanese imperialists in the past." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 402.)

The further the Japanese militarists extended the war of aggression and stepped up colonial plunder, the stronger resistance of the peoples of an increasing number of countries they met with.

The Korean people waged a stubborn struggle against the Japanese militarists ever since they set foot in Korea for aggression.

Special mention must be made of the 15-year-long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was the most glorious struggle that brought about a great revolutionary turn in the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in Korea. The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people waged under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung shook the colonial ruling system of the Japanese imperialists to its very foundation, and the anti-Japanese guerilla army, a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force, to which the Korean people unanimously expressed support and expectation, together with the Soviet army, finally defeated Japanese imperialism and accomplished the historical cause of restoration of the fatherland.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung hit a hard blow at the Japanese militarists from behind, who manoeuvred to invade the Chinese mainland and the Soviet Union, and powerfully inspired the peoples of colonies and dependent countries in their struggle against imperialism and for national independence and social emancipation.

The Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party fought valiantly in the protracted anti-Japanese war and thwarted the aggressive design of the Japanese militarists in China.

In all the countries of southeast Asia occupied by the Japanese militarists the resistance movement was waged vigorously against them.

Within Japan which was converted into a military prison, the discontent of the people with the ruling circles grew and the anti-war movement gained in strength.

Fascist Germany, an ally of Japanese imperialism, was defeated by the Soviet army, and the one million strong Kanto army of Japanese imperialism, too, was destroyed.

With their united strength the peoples of Korea, China and the Soviet Union and all the progressive peoples of Asia and the rest of the world brought defeat to Japanese militarism which dreamed of world domination.

Indeed, the history of the development and downfall of Japanese militarism tells many things.

As is clearly shown by the path of criminality Japanese militarism traversed, it was only under the patronage and encouragement of western imperialists, the U.S. and British imperialists in particular, that it could run wild so arrogantly to extend aggression and to dominate all the Asian countries and lord it over there.

The U.S. and British imperialists had long since used Japanese militarism as a guide of their aggression in Asia. What is more, they had left no stone unturned to push it to the foreground in the attack for stamping out the people's liberation struggle for socialism and national independence.

Imperialists are at feud with each other in the scramble for market and sphere of influence, but monopoly capitalists come out as an internationally united force in attacking the revolutionary struggle of the world working class and peoples for socialism and national independence. It was to this end that the U.S. and British imperialists fed Japanese militarism at the cost of other nations without hesitation and egged it on to perpetrate aggression.

Trading on this, the Japanese militarists sought their aggressive aim with the backing of the U.S. and British imperialists. As seen above, it has all along been specific feature of Japanese militarism since its birth to perpetrate aggression with the support of big powers. This feature inevitably rendered Japanese militarism more pronounced in its aggressiveness and reactionary nature, brutality and craftiness peculiar to imperialism and militarism. The Japanese militarists stooped to whatever wicked means and ways and perfidy to achieve their aggressive aim.

History teaches us that we should keep utmost vigilance against the criminal practice of the U.S. and British imperialists who used the Japanese militarists as a tool of aggression and against the latter's traditional aggressiveness and craftiness and that when one, tricked by the Japanese militarists, engages oneself in political dealings and seeks compromise with them it will entail grave consequences.

History also clearly shows that whatever frantic manoeuvres the Japanese militarists and western imperialists may resort to in their brigandish aggression hand in glove with each other and backing each other, they can by no means bring the people to their knees.

For many years after the Japanese militarists started aggression against other countries, numerous communists and revolutionary fighters and millions and tens of millions of patriotic people in Asia shed much blood and laid down their lives in the sacred struggle against the Japanese imperialists' exploitation and oppression, aggression and war. The people will never tolerate any attempt to spoil the price of the precious blood shed by the martyrs in the fight to crush Japanese militarism.

The united strength of the people defeated Japanese militarism and wiped out the traitors and reactionaries who were in collusion with the former.

This is what history teaches us.

2. Japanese Militarism Has Appeared Again as a Dangerous Force of Aggression in Asia

The defeat of fascism and militarism in World War II brought about a radical turn in international life.

Japan was given a chance for her demilitarization and development into a peace-loving democratic country.

For 25 years since then, however, Japan has gone on the road of remilitarization, instead of the road of demilitarization. She followed the path of fascistization, not the path of democratization. She is again traversing the road of war, far from the road of peace. Today in Japan monopoly capital, the hotbed of militarism, has greatly swollen up and regained supremacy. The huge standing army and police repressive machines are weighing down the people ever more heavily, stepping up a reactionary offensive against them. Militarist and revanchist ideas are gaining hold all over the country. Japanese monopoly capitalism has already embarked upon imperialist overseas aggression.

This is the very outcome of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists, who appeared as the ringleader of imperialism after World War II have stepped up their aggressive manoeuvres against the socialist forces and national-liberation movements and, particularly, directed the spearhead of aggression to Asia, in an attempt to realize their wild dream of world domination.

Even when World War II was going on, the U.S. imperialists did not want to crush out fascism and militarism. As they knew what was the outcome of World War I, they were most afraid that the people's revolutionary movement would newly rise on a large scale in many countries of the world after the war.

Even before the powdersmoke of the war cleared away, the U.S. imperialists, blinded by a rapacious ambition for world domination, planned to revive Japanese militarism as a "shock force" for opposing socialism and putting down the national-liberation movements in Asia.

Japan had every condition they thought fit for a military base for aggression, an arsenal and supply source of cannon fodder, because of her military and strategic position, power of advanced industry, experiences of barbarous aggression and human resources.

Meanwhile, driven into the last-ditch in the losing war, the Japanese militarists grasped the wicked design of U.S. imperialism and schemed to escape the punishment deserving them after their unconditional surrender and rise again in the future by fawning upon and kotowing to the U.S. imperialists as they did in the past.

After the war the U.S. imperialists clamoured about the "democratization" of Japan, but, behind the scene, they pushed ahead with the preconceived criminal plan.

In this way, commonness of unsatiated avarice for aggression and plunder, the old practice of U.S. imperialism which perpetrated aggression on other countries always with puppets and satellites acting in the van and the traditional practice of the Japanese militarists who were accustomed to make a fortune with the backing of big powers were again welded together, thereby gradually bringing them into alliance based on a new, master-servant relation.

Already at that time Comrade Kim Il Sung saw through the inside of the U.S.-Japan alliance, and said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists are making preparations for the formation of the so-called 'Pacific alliance' in the Far East. This is to rearm the Japanese imperialists and utilize them as a 'shock-brigade' of an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and utilize them to put down the national-liberation movements of the peoples of many oppressed countries in the Pacific areas." ("Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle!" p. 16.)

The developments prove this.

The socio-political and economic foothold of Japanese militarism before its defeat was emperor absolutism, monopoly capitalism and semi-feudal landlordism in the countryside.

To root out militarism in Japan after the war, its socio-economic foothold should have to be broken down and all the machines of militarization be destroyed. The U.S. imperialists, however, did not do so.

They excluded the "emperor," the No. 1 war criminal, from the international tribunal and left him on the throne as before. The "break-up" of monopoly zaibatsu, the hotbed of militarism, which they carried out perfunctorily, only weakened its capacity as their competitor and led its reorganization so that it might be subjected to U.S. monopoly capital. Though an "agrarian reform" was effected, the stronghold of reaction in the countryside did not come down, the militarist ruling machinery was also preserved. The police and bureaucratic apparatuses were left intact, and, though the army was allegedly disorganized, its backbone was kept in disguised military organizations.

While laying the basis for the revival of militarism, the U.S. imperialists further stepped up the suppression of the Japan Communist Party and other democratic forces in Japan.

The aggressive war provoked by

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the U.S. imperialists in Korea marked an important turning point in the rejuvenation of monopoly capital and the resurgence of militarism in Japan. No sooner had they unleashed the war than the U.S. imperialists revived the Japanese army under the name of "police reserves" and "maritime police" and excluded hundreds of thousands of war criminals and fascist officials from the execution of sentences nominally inflicted upon them or expulsion from public office, thus bringing them again to public activity.

During the Korean war the U.S. imperialists completely scrapped the international agreements on Japan and concluded the separate San Francisco peace treaty and the U.S.-Japan "security pact" with the Japanese reactionary ruling circles. This cleared the way for the U.S. imperialists to "legalize" their occupation of Japan and her conversion into their military base and overtly carry out the revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism which had hitherto proceeded covertly and draw Japan into an aggressive military alliance.

Japanese militarism participated in the U.S. imperialist aggression on Korea from the first days of its revival. The Japanese reactionary ruling circles, in active support of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war against the Korean people, offered the whole of Japanese territory to U.S. imperialism as an attacking and a supply base and directly mobilized the military personnel and vessels of Japan to the Korean front. Notorious Japanese specialists in germ warfare took part in the U.S. imperialist bacteriological warfare in Korea.

Japanese monopoly capital produced and provided various kinds of weapons and war supplies to the U.S. imperialist aggression army and repaired its aircraft and vessels, to make a fortune at a stroke. During the Korean war, the Japanese monopolies, favoured by "special orders" from U.S. imperialism, earned thousands of millions of dollars and boosted Japan's industrial production as much as 70 per cent, thereby recovering its pre-World War II level. On this basis, the process of resuscitation of monopoly capital and rearmament was accelerated in real earnest in Japan.

After the Korean war, too, U.S. imperialism continued to give "special orders" to Japanese monopoly capital so that it might earn constant profits and, to speed up the rearmament of Japan and further her economic dependence upon it, drew its capital and technology into Japan extensively under the cloak of "U.S.-Japan economic co-operation." Taking advantage of this, Japanese monopoly capital hastened the militarization of economy and entered into a munitions boom.

Japanese monopoly capital extended production, above all, through the intensification of cruel exploitation and plunder of the workers and through large investments in equipment with the backing of the instrumentality of state monopoly capitalism. And using commodity and capital exports as a lever, it intensified the exploitation and plunder of the peoples of other countries.

The aggressive war of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam brought a "shower of gold" again to Japanese monopoly capital.

The Japanese "merchants of death" made a big fortune in return for their direct participation in and support to the U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam, which added spurs to the "high speed growth" of the economy.

Japanese monopoly capital originally grew up and fattened through aggressive wars each of which was waged at an average interval of less than ten years. After the war Japanese monopoly capital again grew corpulent on the dollars stained with the blood of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples, which they got in return for their involvement in the two aggressive wars unleashed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and Vietnam in less than 20 years. Turning this to account, the Japanese militarists vaunt of the "prosperity" of Japan. But it is not the Japanese people but the handful of monopoly capitalists that enjoyed prosperity.

In the course of economic expansion in Japan, production and capital went through a high degree of accumulation and concentration mainly in heavy and chemical industries. 70-90 per cent of the production of major manufactured goods such as pig iron, automobiles, copper and aluminium were held by five respective monopoly enterprises. The funds owned by some 900 big monopoly enterprises accounting for less than 0.2 per cent of the total number of firms in Japan amount to over 70 per cent of the total capital of all the firms. Of late the amalgamation and reorganization of monopoly enterprises were stepped up to place all the major industrial branches completely under the control of one to two or two to three biggest monopoly enterprises. The control system of fabulous financial capital has been further strengthened on the basis of accumulation and concentration of production and capital.

The policy of "high speed growth" of Japan's economy pursued under the so-called "U.S.-Japan economic co-operation system" is a product of the joint scheme of U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital to lay the economic foundation of Japanese militarism as a "shock force" of U.S. imperialism in its Asian aggression. Through this policy U.S. imperialism seeks to further Japan's economic dependence upon it, exploit and plunder the Japanese people and, at the same time, utilize Japan's economic potential for its Asian aggression. The new feature of revival and expansion of Japanese monopoly capital in the post-war period is its accentuated dependence upon U.S. imperialism. Petroleum, iron and steel, power, automobiles, electrical machinery, electronics and other key heavy industry branches and major chemical industry branches which provide Japanese militarism with the material-production basis are dependent upon U.S. imperialism for capital, raw materials and technology, and Japan's trade, too, is shackled to U.S. imperialism.

On the basis of the regeneration of Japanese monopoly capital subordinated to U.S. imperialism and the establishment of its control system, the rearmament of militarism has been stepped up and the fascist structure fortified.

The main weapon of militarism is its huge standing army.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary ruling circles worked desperately to increase the aggressive armed forces of Japan. Particularly the new "security pact" concluded between the United States and Japan in 1960 marked a new stage in the revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism. This "pact," a further advanced version of the U.S.-Japan "security pact" of the 1950's, was aimed at establishing the "U.S.-Japan joint operation system" under the name of "joint defence," strengthening the U.S.-Japan military alliance to oppose the socialist countries and suppress the national-liberation movement, and drawing Japan into the U.S. imperialists' nuclear strategy system to realize the nuclear armament of Japan.

After the conclusion of this "pact" the aggressive armed forces of Japan increased largely through the two long-term arms expansion programs. Japan's military expenditure disbursed for this purpose increased four times in the recent ten years and its annual rate of growth reached the world's peak. The Japanese army equipped in the U.S. style and subordinated to the U.S. army headquarters has a numerical strength of about 300,000 in the name of the so-called "self-defence forces." Things are so arranged that with the "self-defence forces" as the backbone an armed force millions strong may be organized and mobilized at any time to an aggressive war which the U.S. imperialists will unleash.

The "self-defence forces" of Japan are an Americanized copy of the old Japanese imperialist aggressor army. They are the shock troops of U.S. imperialism for its Asian aggression and a tool of aggression for Japanese monopoly capital which is in subordinate alliance with U.S. imperialism.

Along with the expansion of aggressive armed forces, fascistization is going on rapidly at present in Japan to set up its internal structure in line with the overseas aggression move. The fascist suppression and terrorism against the working class and other masses of the people constitute a form of militarist rule.

The Sato clique of Japan are continuously expanding the state repressive machinery on the plea of the reinforcement of the "public peace order." The number of the police including various "special police" amounts to 300,000. This figure is several times as large as the number of the Japanese imperialist police before its defeat. Besides, hundreds of right-wing terrorist organizations embracing more than 100,000 are overtly kept and reared as a "special detachment" of the police by the Japanese reactionary government.

Things have gone to such a proportion where the Sato clique placed on the order of the day the direct mobilization of the armed "self-defence forces" for the suppression of the people. The Japanese reactionary government which cooked up various fascist evil laws to "legalize" the suppression of the people has of late forcibly railroaded through the Diet an extremely reactionary law on the control and dissolution of university.

Especially the Sato clique, in league with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are trampling underfoot the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and suppressing them with increasing intensity.

This is another open manifestation of their hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Historical experience shows that the intensified suppression of the Korean nationals in Japan is always followed by the suppression of the democratic forces in Japan.

As a link of the all-out militarization of the country the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are again spreading the bellicose and aggressive militarist ideas and are systematically fanning emperor worship, national chauvinism and revanchism. The Japanese militarists are instilling into the minds of the people the so-called "national defence" idea through various propaganda media such as the press, radio, cinema and television and through school education and shamelessly extolling as "just wars" the bloody aggressive wars they had waged in the past.

Japan has again made its appearance as a dangerous force of aggression in Asia. Japanese militarism which is historically marked by the most brigandish and brutal ferocity and craftiness assumes today a dual character in its reactionary and aggressive nature because of its faithful service in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' strategic plan in subservient alliance with U.S. imperialism, the main force of aggression and war, the international gendarme, the bulwark of modern colonialism and the ringleader of world imperialism.

Taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, the revived Japanese militarism is openly embarking upon imperialist overseas aggression.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Sato government pursues a hostile policy towards our country and other socialist countries in Asia. It also intensifies its economic and cultural infiltration into a number of Asian, African and Latin-American countries under the specious name of 'aid,' 'joint development' and 'economic and technical co-operation.'" (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, pp. 323-24.)

Today the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism openly resort to a means of violence and at the same time combine it with the more crafty and underhanded neo-colonialist methods in suppressing the national-liberation movement and in invading the newly independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The chief tactics of neo-colonialism are: to bribe and whip together the reactionary upper strata of the military and the right-wing circles to fabricate a puppet regime and use it as the executor of the colonialist policy; pursue the policy of economic enslavement under the spurious signboard of "aid"; intensify the ideological and cultural penetration to paralyse the people's consciousness of national independence and their anti-imperialist revolutionary consciousness and spread "anti-communist" ideas and national nihilism, depravity and immorality; and, further, frame up aggressive military blocs and bilateral military alliances under the pretext of "anti-communism" and "mutual security" so as to subjugate the member nations militarily and turn them into colonies and military bases.

Resurgent Japanese militarism, lending itself to the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy, is following all those practices. Moreover, it is going one step farther with its inherent artfulness.

The Japanese militarists, in conspiracy and alliance with U.S. imperialism, have, first of all, embarked upon imperialist aggression on South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, who directly occupied South Korea after the defeat of Japanese imperialism to lord it over as a new colonial ruler, encountered the stubborn resistance of the Korean people and their colonial rule repeatedly experienced the serious crisis of ruin. So, to cope with this crisis, they instigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to enforce the most ferocious military fascist rule on the one hand and, on the other, began to draw again into South Korea the Japanese militarist forces.

It is a known fact that in January 1965 Johnson, the former chieftain of U.S. imperialism, and Sato, the boss of Japanese militarism, concluded a secret compact which stipulates that Japan, in return for its active participation in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war in Asia, is allowed to reinvade South Korea and share the right to domination over it with U.S. imperialism. This was a modern rehash of the Taft-Katsura secret agreement of 1905. As a result of the secret compact, the "South Korea-Japan talks" which had been long drawn out between the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese militarists were brought to a hasty conclusion and the criminal "South Korea-Japan agreements" were signed. The "South Korea-Japan agreements" were a refurnished version of the so-called shackling "Ulsa protectorate treaty" in which Japan forced Korea to become its "protectorate" by virtue of the 1905 Taft-Katsura secret agreement.

In this way the old political farce for heinous collusion staged by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists 60 years ago was again repeated before our eyes. What is different from the past one is that this treaty is used as a means of Japanese militarist reinvasion of South Korea, in addition to strengthening the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over it. Under the "South Korea-Japan agreements" the Japanese militarists started their reinvasion of South Korea in all fields.

The Japanese militarists are stepping up full-scale economic infiltration into South Korea by employing the neo-colonialist methods; they are working to place South Korea under their political domination by making use of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their old minions.

The U.S. imperialists are lining up the Japanese militarists with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique militarily, bringing the former into South Korea. With the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan agreements" a tripartite military alliance was virtually formed between the U.S. imperialists, the reactionary Sato government of Japan and the South Korean puppet clique and the "U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint operational system" is coming into existence.

South Korea is being reduced day by day to a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

The Japanese militarists are also taking an active part in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, blaring that Japan is in "duty bound to co-operate" with U.S. imperialism, the reactionary Sato government is offering the whole territory of Japan as a supply base, repair base and attacking base for the U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam, as at the time of the Korean war. They produce and supply large quantities of weapons and war materiel to the U.S. imperialist aggression army, repair its damaged planes and vessels of war and have dispatched thousands of military personnel, under the name of "crew" and "experts" to directly participate in combat and operational actions of U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese militarists are widening the scope of their overseas aggression. Particularly they are stepping up aggression on southeast Asia day by day.

They hope to gain in tomorrow's southeast Asia the similar "results" they get in South Korea today.

In their aggression on southeast Asia, the Japanese militarists begin with economic infiltration while reinforcing the U.S. imperialist system of Asian aggression.

With "aid" as a bait, the Japanese militarists are stepping up the export of capital in the forms of "free donation," "payment of reparations," "government loan," "export on deferred payment," "direct investment," "joint enterprise" and so forth.

The total sum of Japan's capital exported in the name of overseas "aid" jumped from 580 million dollars in 1960 to 5,400 million dollars as of the end of March 1969.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"By means of exporting huge amounts of capital and obtaining various colonial concessions, the imperialists have seized hold of the levers of control of the economy in many countries of the world. Thus, the monopoly capital of imperialism continues to ruthlessly rob those countries of their rich natural resources and their industrious people of the fruits of their labour. Through 'economic aid' the imperialists are not only holding back the development of an independent national economy in backward countries, but also are flagrantly interfering in their internal affairs and reducing their political independence to nothing but a mere name." ("Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism," p. 6.)

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The imperialists do not give "aid" for nothing, though it is "gratis" in name. It is a bait of the imperialists for domination and enslavement in a most cunningly disguised form.

By means of "aid" they force stockpiles of "surplus" goods upon other countries and disturb their markets to hold a monopoly of them. They exercise control in such a way that the recipient countries should use funds obtained by disposing of "aid" goods or equipment and materials not for building an independent economy but in the direction of subordinating the economy to them. In return for "aid" they interfere in the internal affairs of the recipient countries in various ways, forcing them to ensure the security of direct investment of private capital, and the like. In granting the so-called "aid" the imperialists do not practise charity. Capital pursues only the maximum profit.

The Japanese government is using as a means of reinvasion even the so-called "reparations" it is paying for the bestial murderous atrocities and piratic plunder carried out by the Japanese imperialist aggression army in southeast Asian countries during World War II. Under the name of the "payment of reparations," the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are delivering their "surplus" goods at exorbitant prices and trying to lay the groundwork for the export of capital and commodities, using this as a lever and thus subordinate the economy of other countries to Japan.

To take an instance, in 1962 Thailand started receiving the so-called "aid" 26,700,000 dollars worth according to the "special agreement on reparation on a yen basis" concluded with Japan. With this as an occasion Japanese monopoly capital infiltrated into Thailand, and already in 1968 it ranked first in the foreign private capital investments in Thailand. In 1969, Japan's share in the total import of Thailand reached 36 per cent, which brought it into the first place. About this even the reactionary ruling circles of Thailand expressed anxiety.

Japanese monopoly capital has created the so-called "atmosphere of investment" and the groundwork for its neo-colonialist expansion and plunder by exporting state capital in such forms as "donation," "reparation," "government loan" and "export on deferred payment" and now is going over to a large-scale, direct investment of private capital. By setting up "joint firms" and "daughter firms" by means of direct investment in southeast Asian countries and by providing them with "development funds" the monopoly capital of Japan robs them of rich raw materials and resources and exploits cheap labour forces there at will, taking a firmer grip of the economy of these countries.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists rake in profits of the highest rate every year; in South Korea 90 per cent of the invested capital and in southeast Asian countries 40-50 per cent.

The "technical aid" of Japanese monopoly capital also is an important means of economic infiltration and plunder.

Japanese monopoly capital is going over from economic aggression to political aggression. It is a consistent demand of monopoly capital to establish a political system whereby to reliably guarantee the stabilized environment and condition for capital investment as well as exploitation and plunder.

Japanese monopoly capital, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, is actively shoring up pro-U.S., anti-communist puppet regimes in these areas with its "aid." Enticing with a financial and economic bait the newly independent countries which are suffering from temporary financial and economic difficulties, it schemes to sway these countries to the Right and detach them from the anti-imperialist front.

With the foothold of their economic infiltration being further consolidated, the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are attaching more political strings to their economic "aid" and threatening the recipient countries with various pressures, direct and indirect. They have now become so arrogant and impertinent as to be called "yellow Yankees" in many countries of southeast Asia.

The reactionary ruling circles of Japan are closely combining political and economic infiltration with ideological and cultural penetration. The Japanese militarists set in motion every conceivable means of propaganda to cover up and vindicate the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and circulate the impression that they are not vicious aggressor and plunderer as in the past but now "friends" of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The reactionary Sato government organized the Japanese "youth overseas aid corps," a Japanese rehash of the notorious "peace corps" of U.S. imperialism and are sending it to many countries as vanguard detachment of ideological and cultural penetration and sabotages and subversion. Of late, they dispatched their naval fleet to southeast Asian countries under the name of "goodwill visit" with an eye to creating illusions about Japanese imperialism and paving the way for their future military aggression.

With the aim of boosting capital export and expanding markets for commodities and of stepping up the neo-colonialist aggression, the Japanese monopoly capitalists run about busily in southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East and Africa and Latin America.

The Japanese reactionary government, instigated by U.S. imperialism, actively helps the Israeli Zionists in strengthening their military potentiality, and, on the other hand, showing off "friendship" and "neutrality" to the Arab countries, resorts to underhand intrigues to open up the way for their economic infiltration.

The Japanese militarists support the racists in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, closely colluding with them politically and economically, while sending to Africa "missions" and "inspection groups" in succession with the object of paving a wider road for their aggression against this area. They are trying their hardest to exploit and plunder abundant resources and cheap labour in the African continent.

The Japanese monopoly capital has made no small direct investment in a number of Latin American countries, thus robbing them of raw materials and resources and harshly exploiting the peoples there.

Indeed, all the developments clearly show what a dangerous force of aggression Japanese militarism revived under the patronage of U.S. imperialism has become and how far they have gone in the invasion of other countries.

To what extent the Japanese militarists intend to go?

Monopoly capital requires colonial domination and colonial domination, in the final analysis, is domination by force.

The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are openly clamouring that their military strength must be augmented in order to protect "rights and interests" of Japanese monopoly capital gained in overseas expansion and ensure the security of new investment.

Japanese militarism attempts to rush headlong on a more reckless adventurous road.

3. Desperate Asian Strategy of U.S. Imperialism and Sinister Reinvasion Design of Japanese Militarism

Today the world system of imperialism is falling apart and imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism is gasping its life out amid a fierce fight being waged between socialism and imperialism, between revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Like any other imperialism on the globe, U.S. imperialism, too, is on continuous decline and becoming more moribund... The more outrageously the U.S. imperialists act, the more difficult their position becomes." (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," pp. 71-72.)

Hard hit by the revolutionary peoples everywhere, U.S. imperialism is undergoing a serious crisis internally and externally and is being driven deeper into a blind impasse.

U.S. imperialism has hurled into South Vietnam large aggressive armed forces more than 500,000 strong and defrays a huge war expenditure amounting to 30 billion dollars every year. Nevertheless, it suffers crushing defeats, military and political, in its war of aggression in Vietnam.

Although they had met an ignominious defeat in the war of aggression in Korea, the U.S. imperialists provoked the incidents of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and of the large spy plane "EC-121" as part of their premeditated manoeuvrings for unleashing another war in Korea. These provocations, however, ended in a fatal blow to them. At this even the reptile press of U.S. imperialism lamented that the "age of super great-power" ended and the myth about the world-dominating "American century" exploded like a bubble.

The U.S. imperialists' sinister design for world supremacy is coming apart at seams and their basic strategy of Asian aggression is going to total bankruptcy.

Within the United States, too, the struggles of the working people against oppression and exploitation by monopoly capital, the anti-war movement of people of all walks of life opposing the criminal war of aggression, and the liberation struggle of Negroes are gaining momentum with each passing day.

As seen in the continuous aggravation of the international balance of payment, the drop in gold holdings to an all-time low, worsening inflation, stagnation in production and increasing unemployment, the threat of a serious economic crisis weighs heavily down on U.S. imperialism. Social confusion and unrest are going from bad to worse.

With general crisis of capitalism deepening today, not only U.S. imperialism but the whole capitalist world is trembling with a fear of approaching doom.

Under the circumstances, the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism are making a last-ditch effort to restore their lost position and becoming more frenzied in their attempt to find a way out of the destined ruin in aggression and war.

Having put up a new president, the U.S. imperialist monopolies have come out with a "new Asian policy," or "Nixon doctrine" in a desperate attempt to bolster up their crumbling foothold of colonial rule in Asia.

It is alleged that the U.S. imperialist "new Asian policy" is aimed at placing, from now on, the "responsibility" for the "defence," "security" and "development" of Asia hitherto shouldered by U.S. imperialism "on the Asians themselves," putting U.S. imperialism in the capacity of its "supporter".

By this the U.S. imperialists pretend to withdraw gradually from the all-out armed invasion and the policy of intervention in Asia in an attempt to fool the people of Asia and the rest of the world and soothe the American people who have risen in the anti-war movement.

But, to tell the truth, they, far from drawing back, intend to step up, behind such a smoke screen, their policy of aggression and war by the employment of more vicious, cunning heinous and criminal methods.

There has been no change at all in the aggressive and war-like basic policy of U.S. imperialism.

With regard to the basic strategy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in Asia Comrade Kim Il Sung already taught us as follows:

"The basic strategy of the U.S. imperialists in their Asian aggression is to blockade and attack the Asian socialist countries, stem the rapid growth of the revolutionary forces and prop up their colonial rule in Asia by concentrating more and more U.S. military force in this region and mobilizing the forces of Japanese militarism and their satellite countries and puppets." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, pp. 319-20.)

The "new Asian policy" of U.S. imperialism is designed to carry forward more openly and extensively the notorious aggressive methods of making "Asians fight Asians" in order to bolster its cracking Asian strategy. The main purpose is to put, according to a long-prepared plan, the resuscitated Japanese militarist force in the forefront of their Asian aggression in earnest, particularly to use it as a main striking force in their military aggression. And it aims at forming an "anti-communist" military alliance between the Japanese militarist force and the South Korean Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the like with the former as the backbone to hurl them in their aggressive war and thus accomplishing their aggressive aim with the least loss and maintaining their colonial domination in Asia.

Such heinous nature of the "Nixon doctrine" has been fully revealed in his recent "report on foreign policy" to Congress in which he remarked that Japan is now in "the position to take greater responsibility" in Asia and that the "co-operation" between U.S. and Japan is the "key to success of the Nixon doctrine" and acquires "special significance".

The Japanese militarist force, which has been revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism and already launched out with fervor into overseas aggression, welcomed the "new Asian policy" of U.S. imperialism with a hurrah. And grasping the best opportunity afforded by it, they foolishly scheme to fully realize their sinister design of imperialist expansion in Asia.

Having swollen to the extreme, Japanese monopoly capitalism has come to so serious a pass today that it can hardly proceed any farther unless new, stable markets and sources of raw materials are secured.

Due to the harsh exploitation and plunder by monopoly capital, the Japanese working people are all the more impoverished and their purchasing power is waning.

The home market has been further narrowed as against the growth of the productive forces. Monopoly capitalists have tried to settle the market problem by artificially stimulating "effective demands" and causing a competition in equipment investment at home. But this attempt, too, has proved failure. The problem of raw materials is as pressing as that of market as a result of the growth of production. Japanese industry has usually been largely dependent on foreign countries in the solution of raw materials problem. It has been obliged to depend all the more heavily on overseas market and foreign trade in securing raw materials and realizing the products, as the heavy and chemical industries have made further development by means of concentration and amalgamation of monopoly capital in recent years. The more Japanese monopoly capital increases its industrial productive forces and strengthens production, the closer the crisis of over-production follows them about like a phantom.

Japanese monopoly capitalism seeks a breach of an unavoidable serious crisis resultant from the contradiction between the social character of production and the private capitalist form of ownership of products, the basic contradiction of capitalism, in further militarization of the economy and the enlargement of their overseas expansion. Japanese monopoly capitalists aim at a stable production, sound payments and high rate of profit through the accelerated militarization of the economy and are engrossed in securing their colonial sphere of influence which will bring a huge profit to them.

This inevitably drives them to military aggression. Economic aggression and subsequent military aggression are two inseparable sides of imperialist aggression. And that is just what Japanese militarism is pursuing today. The inevitable aggressive requirement of the development of Japanese monopoly capitalism is directly connected with their hopeless design to realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" through an active participation in the U.S. imperialist policy of Asian aggression.

Thus the aggressive collusion between the U.S. and Japanese imperialists has entered a new, grave stage on the basis of a combination of the U.S. imperialists' scheme to make better use of Japanese militarism in the execution of their policy of aggression and the overgrown Japanese monopoly capitalism's ambition for overseas expansion against the background of the current historical crisis in which the U.S. imperialist strategy of Asian aggression is crumbling.

Having embarked upon its open rearmament under the patronage of U.S. imperialism in the 1950's, Japanese militarism went through the stage of the economic expansion and the accelerated rearmament in the 1960's. Entering the 1970's it is planning to resume the all-out military aggression in Asia with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

A wolf which has grown fat is now breaking the fastenings of the cage, so to speak.

The talks held between the Nixon clique and the Sato clique in Washington in November 1969 and the U.S.-Japan "joint statement" announced after the talks fully laid bare the whole aspect of the new aggressive conspiracy between the U.S. and the Japanese imperialists based on the "new Asian policy" of U.S imperialism.

After the Washington talks, the Nixon-Sato clique blared in unison that the "postwar days" ended between the United States and Japan and "a new age" has opened and the Pacific region "has entered a new age" as a whole,

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The "new Pacific era" vaunted by the Nixon-Sato clique is meant that the resuscitated Japanese militarists openly take the van of aggression as the "shock force" of U.S. imperialism to save the U.S. imperialist Asian strategy from a crisis, and that the Japanese militarists on their part, taking advantage of this, enter the new stage of imperialist expansion to fulfil in an all-out way their ambition for reinvasion against Asia.

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement" is no other than an aggressive document in which the two U.S. and Japanese imperialist robbers openly declared such brigandish common design of aggression in Asia.

It is a concentric manifestation of piratical ferocity and shamelessness of modern imperialism and adds a new, heinous criminal page to the blood-stained history of two blood-thirsty imperialism—the U.S. and Japanese.

In the "joint statement" the Nixon-Sato clique declared that for "peace and security in the Far East" the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops should continue to stay in this region and Japan will make "an active contribution" to "peace and prosperity of Asia" in co-operation with U.S. imperialism.

This means that the U.S. imperialist aggressors will continue to occupy Japan and other Asian areas, and pursue the policy of aggression and pillage there. And the Japanese militarists, as Sato made it clearer at a press conference after the publication of the "joint statement," will take the "leading role" in carrying out the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression.

In return for such guarantee of their occupation of Japan and aggression on Asia by the Japanese militarists and the latter's leading role in the execution of their policy of aggression, the U.S. imperialists assured the Japanese militarists of permission to infiltrate into their former spheres of influence.

In the "joint statement" Sato declared that "the security of a number of countries in the Far East is important concerns of Japan," alleging that South Korea "is indispensable to the security of Japan," Taiwan, too, "is a most important factor for the security of Japan" and South Vietnam also is connected with the "security" of Japan.

This vividly reveals to what unscrupulous and dangerous extent the Japanese militarists have gone in their aggressive design to invade Asian countries by taking a hand in the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy and serving as their "shock force." In other words, this is an open declaration of the intention of the Sato clique to offer the whole territory of Japan as a complete base for the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against Korea, China and Vietnam and other Asian countries and take an active part in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against these countries in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' strategy of beating one by one.

Also this is an open revelation of the Japanese militarists' wild design to establish their colonial rule over South Korea, Taiwan and South Vietnam and the whole of the Far East.

Today, the Japanese militarists dare declare, in tune with the U.S. imperialists, the inseparable territories of Korea, China and Vietnam as areas within their "spheres of defence," acting hostile to the peoples of these countries and high-handedly infringing upon their territorial integrity. This is, by itself, an intolerable robber's logic of imperialism.

The Nixon-Sato clique try to cover up their brigandish nature with such trite balderdash as "peace," "prosperity," "defence" and "security." But, in the whole period of the modern history, no country around Japan has ever invaded or threatened the United States or Japan.

In the real sense of the word, there can be and is in principle, no "defence" for imperialism, the root cause of aggression and war by nature. This is truth tested by history. The declaration of "peace" and "defence" by the imperialists has been a declaration of aggression traditionally. The U.S. imperialists perpetrated the war of aggression in Korea and the armed invasion of Cuba, are carrying on the war of aggression in Vietnam, committed the armed intervention in the Congo (K) and Dominica all under the cloak of "peace," "defence of the free camp" and "security of the United States" and the like, as had been the case with the wars of aggression they had carried out in the past.

As already pointed out, the Japanese militarists clamoured about "peace in the East," "protection of Japanese residents abroad," "defence of the lifeline" from the "threat of communist aggression" and "coexistence and co-prosperity" in the whole course of invasions they have committed since the close of the 19th century—the Sino-Japanese war, Russo-Japanese war, occupation of Korea, invasion of the Soviet Union, invasion of China and invasion of southeast Asia. At that time, too, the Japanese militarists said that "there will be no Korea unless the issue of Manchuria is settled and the defence of Japan will be impossible without Korea."

What difference is there between the jargon on the so-called "defence" and "security" palavered by the Nixon-Sato clique in the U.S.-Japan "joint statement" and those aggressive slogans chanted by their predecessors? No difference at all!

In the U.S.-Japan "joint statement" the Japanese militarists, in pursuit of such concerted aggression with the U.S. imperialists, assured the U.S. imperialists of the continued "maintenance" of the U.S.-Japan "security pact," a military alliance for aggression, even after the expiration of its term this year. Moreover, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries openly made it definite to extend to the whole region of the Far East the applicable sphere of this "pact" which has so far limited to the territory of Japan, though nominally.

Thus, the "security pact" which had been rigged up in the 1950's under the cloak of the U.S. imperialists' "defence" of Japan, was revised for the worse in the 1960's so as to ensure the direct participation of the Japanese militarists in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression under the name of "joint defence," and entering the 1970's things have been arranged for making it so worse as to be a pact for more naked aggression under the veil of the "defence" of the whole region of the Far East.

The U.S. imperialists attempt to complete the formation of the Asian "anti-communist" military alliance with this aggressive pact as the backbone.

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement" not only gravely threatens the peace and security of Asia and the independence and territorial integrity of the peoples of this region but also infringes more wantonly upon the sovereignty and security of the Japanese people.

The Nixon-Sato clique, in an attempt to deceive the Japanese people and lull their resistance, created the impression that the U.S. imperialists were ready to return Okinawa to Japan.

But, in the "joint statement", there is, in fact, no definite guarantee whatever that the U.S. imperialists will return Okinawa to Japan. On the contrary, it reveals the sinister scheme of the U.S. imperialists to continue, behind the scene, to administer and control this island as an aggressive military base with nuclear weapons, while making a show of returning it through the deceptive farce of the "return of the administrative power of Okinawa." Furthermore, it is designed to turn the whole territory of Japan into a nuclear base like Okinawa under the pretext of the "return of the administrative power" with "the same status as the mainland".

This is an intolerable mockery of and affront to the desire of the entire Japanese people who demand an unconditional, immediate and total return of Okinawa and independence, peace and democracy of Japan.

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement" also disclosed more plainly the wild design to step up the neo-colonialist policy of economic enslavement against the Asian countries. The Nixon-Sato clique claimed that the U.S. and Japanese imperialism held what they call the "leading position" in the world economy and Sato blared that Japan was willing to expand economic "aid" in Asia.

Sato revealed this very intention when he declared in his recent "policy speech" at the Japanese Diet that he would realize the "internationalisation of economy".

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement," in the final analysis, is a most brazen and brigand-like declaration of the two imperialism, U.S. and Japanese, bringing into the open their intention to further complete the rearmament of Japanese militarism in the 1970's and, with its vanguard role, jointly intensify colonial domination and plunder in Asia and launch another war of aggression. This is a most odious document for criminal aggression intended to plunge the Japanese people again into the scourge of aggressive war and drive Asia and the rest of the world into the danger of a new war.

This is, in a way, the main content of the "new Pacific era" noisily advertised by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. Sato confessed that the "new Pacific era" would be an age in which "a new order will be established" in the Asian-Pacific region through the "co-operation" of the United States and Japan with the Pacific Ocean in between.

Nothing throws so revealing a searchlight on the real background of the criminal tie-up between the U.S. and Japanese imperialists as this balderdash of the two robbers on joining hands to establish a "new order" of colonial plunder and domination.

The words "establishment of a new order" themselves—are the very reiteration of the slogan of "establishment of a new order in greater East Asia" chanted by the Japanese militarists already during their frenzied Asian aggression in the past. This aggressive plan of Nixon and Sato was again confirmed in the former's "report on policy" some time ago at U.S. Congress and the latter's "policy line" submitted to the Japanese Diet.

Banking on the U.S. imperialists' strategy for Asian aggression and the new stage in the master-servant imperialist collusion between the United States and Japan in the 1970's, the Japanese militarists manifest their revanchist, aggressive design with ever greater arrogance and effrontery and make all haste in the preparations for it.

Externally, they are bringing out the "doctrine on leadership in Asia" claiming that Japan should again become the "leader" in Asia.

Internally, they are pulling their full weight on the wholesale arms expansion and reinforcement of the fascist repressive system.

Declaring that the 1970's will be a "decade of Asian development," they are getting prepared for a large-scale economic invasion of this region and its military and political backing. Suffice it to recall that the Japanese militarists are now raising quite a din demanding that Japan should have a "military potential commensurate with her national power" and be prepared to "perform her military role abroad."

The Japanese militarists have advanced a so-called "plan for independent defence" for building up in the 1970's a military force capable of what they call "large-scope operation" in the future. Under it, they propose that the yearly military expenditure should be set at more than 5,500 million dollars, or quadruple the present figure, with the object of developing nuclear weapons for themselves and possessing them, enforcing a conscription system and general military training, preparing a "western Pacific control force" including aircraft carriers and atomic-powered submarines and adjusting bombers and fighter-bombers for attacking other countries. The fourth "defence build-up plan" (1972-1976), said to be one of the concrete plans for carrying into effect the "plan for independent defence," stipulates a large-scale reinforcement of the naval and air forces and conversion of the Japanese army into a more undisguised attacking force.

And, under the name of the "local defence forces" they plan to arm one million, and have already drawn up lists of more than seven million people eligible for conscription. Not only that. Under the signboard of "peaceful use of atomic energy" they have set to the production of nuclear weapons by every means and are gearing up the manufacture of rockets and supersonic fighter-bombers, means of their transport.

In this way the Japanese militarists are in a great haste to have a mobile power, fire power and armed forces affording military guarantee for their overseas expansion and serving both "local war" and "total war" in Asia.

Standing for overseas advance of their aggressive armed forces under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, the Sato clique are weaving vicious intrigues to realize this under the "U.N." flag, treading in the footsteps of the U.S. imperialists.

In the "U.S.-Japan joint statement," too, the Sato clique fully revealed their insidious intention to do that way in case they partake in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Korea.

The Sato clique regard it as another important means of realizing their overseas military expansion to form various "regional co-operation systems" centering around southeast Asian countries and turn them into an aggressive military alliance against the socialist countries in Asia. Under the cloak of economic "aid" and "co-operation," the Japanese militarists are using as a springboard of their military expansion the "Ministerial Council for the Development of Southeast Asia," "Council for Agricultural Development in Southeast Asia" and "Asian Development Bank" and many other organizations which are tools for executing their neo-colonialist policies. With the active backing of U.S. imperialism, they held the leading position in the "Asian-Pacific Ministerial Council" and try their hardest to convert it into an Asian "anti-communist" military alliance.

Becoming more undisguised in their overseas imperialist expansion, the Sato clique now attempt to fully realize remilitarization and fascistization in all the spheres of home policies.

The Diet is still retained as a show-window of bourgeois democracy. But the reactionary ruling circles of Japan seek to revise the "National Diet Law" for the worse and enforce the "minor electorate system" in an attempt to reduce even "parliamentarian democracy" to nothing but a mere name, taking advantage of a bigger "liberal democratic" majority in the Diet which they secured through swindle, trickery and terrorism in the general elections at the end of last year.

Casting aside even a series of deceptive measures they had taken in the early postwar period to create the impression that they were destroying the foothold of militarism they are drawing up a "bill for the revision of the land law" designed to legalize the restoration of big landownership and the absentee landlords and scheme to rig up evil laws to let monopoly zaibatsu have everything their way.

The monopolies and military, welded together still tighter, plot to revise the constitution for the worse and lead the country again to unbridled arms drive and to a war-time system. They examine scores of war-time mobilization laws to commandeer the man-power and material resources of Japan for a war of aggression. They are intensifying fascist suppression against all the movements of the people for the independence, democracy and peace of Japan and openly scheming to enact various evil fascist laws for outlawing the activities of the democratic political parties and public organizations.

The goings-on in Japan show that the Japanese reactionary circles are desperately manoeuvring to put Japan in a state of war-time general mobilization whenever necessary and set up a system of suppression at home in conformity to the stage of imperialist military expansion.

"Imperialism is all aggressive by nature, whatever it may be—Japanese imperialism or U.S. imperialism, imperialism of yesterday or that of today." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, pp. 473-74.)

Today the revived Japanese militarists have gone the length of claiming that the line stretching from the south of Alaska in the north to the strait of Malacca through South Korea, Taiwan and South Vietnam is their "defence line" and that a military force for "defending" all the regions of Asia including Arafura straits in the south Pacific should be founded.

At the same time, making a show of deceptive "restitution" of Okinawa, the Sato clique are staging more extensively a campaign of taking issue with the Soviet Union on the so-called "question of the northern territory," madly fanning up national chauvinism and revanchism.

All this shows most graphically that the revived Japanese militarists burn with the wild ambition to regain all the areas they once occupied during the Pacific war and that they are lost in an endless day-dream of realizing the old plan of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." Sato, the boss of Japanese militarism, claimed that "it is Japan that should play a leading part in the question of Asian security" and that "never before we have recalled so distinctly as today the words of our seniors of the Meiji era that 'Asia is one'." It was not without reason that a Japanese publication said the reactionary ruling circles of Japan were immersed in the argument on overseas expansion "so hotly that it reminds us of the eve of World War II."

Today when the balance of forces has radically changed in the international arena and the socialist force and the peace-loving force of the world have grown strong, the imperialists can never run riot indiscreetly. But this does not mean that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists can no longer commit a crime.

The U.S. imperialists openly admit that their destiny in Asia depends on how they use Japanese militarism, in the present phase that their policy of overseas aggression is going busted and the political and economic crisis at home has become serious.

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On the other hand, Japanese militarism which has revived in subordination to the United States and now is in such a stage that it can go no farther without overseas expansion and the seizure of colonial sphere of influence intends to take maximum advantage of this strategy of U.S. imperialism and realize their aggressive design to become the "leader" of Asia.

If the Japanese militarists who, out of the megalomaniacal calculation, seek an all-out military aggression at the zealous instigation of U.S. imperialism and with its support, are allowed to perpetrate wildcat manoeuvres, they will inflict again a great calamity upon the peoples of Asia and the world.

All the peace-loving people should bear this in mind and maintain the highest vigilance against this.

4. The Korean People Will Never Tolerate the Reinvasion Scheme of Japanese Militarism

Aggression on South Korea holds a special place in the revived Japanese militarists' overseas expansion.

The Japanese militarist forces' re-aggression on South Korea is a direct outcome of new aggressive conspiracy and compact between the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and a concrete manifestation of the traditional strategic plan of the Japanese militarists to invade Korea first and, with this as a springboard, invade Asia.

The U.S. imperialists openly raved that the "key to the success of the Nixon doctrine" is the U.S.-Japan "partnership," and South Korea is used as the first testing ground for this.

It is a known fact that today South Korea has been shackled to the most reactionary, colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and this is a typical example of the ferocious fascist rule and neo-colonialist policy of the imperialists in their colonies.

Finding themselves in a crisis with their colonial ruling system shaking to its very foundation, the U.S. imperialists have thrown a bait for aggressive conspiracy to the reactionary ruling circles of Japan at the sacrifice of the South Korean people, revealing their sinister design to directly put up the Japanese militarist forces to the foreground of military aggression. The Japanese militarists, on their part intend to use South Korea as a springboard for the realization of their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement" blatantly revealed with all clarity to the whole world such vicious aggressive intrigues of the brigandish U.S. and Japanese imperialists against the Korean people.

The Japanese militarists are even entering overtly the stage of perpetrating military aggression on South Korea in compliance with the war policy of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea, using South Korea as the advance base and putting up the Japanese militarist forces as the "shock brigade."

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Japanese militarists are the sworn enemy of our nation who had forced colonial slavery upon us Korean people and trampled our country underfoot and plundered it of everything good and beautiful for nearly half a century. The Japanese militarists, dreaming of regaining their old position, are now worming their way into South Korea again with the backing of U.S. imperialism, and emerging as a dangerous force of aggression." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 390.)

The Japanese militarists, who aleady started full-scale penetration into South Korea under the "South Korea-Japan treaty" concluded with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, are now holding a predominant position next to the U.S. imperialists in all the fields of politics, economy and culture of South Korea and showing up themselves as the second "master."

The Japanese militarists make their way, first of all, into the economic field of South Korea to subjugate, jointly with the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean economy.

Every year, with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as the stepping stone, hundreds of firms of Japanese monopoly capital and tens of thousands of scouts of aggression under garbs of motley "delegations," "missions," "investigation groups" and "tourist groups" frequent South Korea like their own home, vying with each other. Enjoying extraterritorial privileges, they are wringing concessions out of South Korea, while daily expanding the basis of aggression.

Japanese commodities and capital are flooding into South Korea. The Japanese militarists are facilitating the militarization of the South Korean economy and seizing hold of its major arteries through the so-called "property claims funds" which they put forth to make people believe as if they are meant for "payment of reparations" for the colonial plunder carried out by the Japanese imperialists in Korea in the past and through the "non-government commercial loan" offered under the name of "economic co-operation." The Japanese militarists exercise control over the determination of the direction and scale of investments the South Korean puppets make by introducing Japanese capital, and their content and term and, at the same time, they control the technical affairs concerning the management of newly established South Korean enterprises, supply of raw and other materials for them and virtually holding even the right of their management.

Having got exclusive colonial privileges from the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in taxation and in the protection of ownership of industry, Japanese monopoly capital has now entered the stage of extensive direct investment of private capital.

Direct capital investment represents one of the main characteristics of imperialist aggression and a means of thoroughly subordinating the economy of the invested countries and ensuring maximum exploitation and plunder.

On the plea of setting up "joint firms" the Japanese monopolies are creeping into South Korea competitively and are striking their root deep in its key industries. Under the signboard of "bonded manufacture," they have their equipment and materials shipped into South Korea free from taxes and processed under contract. This makes them realize excessive profits through unbridled exploitation of South Korean labour which is the cheapest in the capitalist world. They have gone so far as to plan to line their pocket by taking South Korean youth and middle-aged to Japan for slave labour. "Mitsui," "Mitsubishi" and other monopoly zaibatsu which indulged themselves in limitless exploitation and pillage in Korea in the past have reopened their banks and carry on aggressive financial and investing activities in South Korea.

South Korea has been reduced to a complete debt slave of Japanese monopoly capital, to the object of Japan's capital export and a market for her surplus goods.

The Japanese militarists who barbarously exploited the Korean people and robbed our country of its valuable natural resources at will in the past are thus again grinding down our people in South Korea and shipping away their wealth.

The Japanese militarists, laying the social and economic foothold for aggression after infiltrating into the economic field of South Korea, attempt to tighten their political domination over South Korea.

The Japanese militarists set up, as a centre for aggression, in the heart of Seoul their "embassy" with buildings and organisation bigger in scale than their embassies in any Asian countries and zealously back up the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi, their faithful stooge, and they are ensured all privileges of aggression and exploitation by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Now it has become all the more frequent that the reactionary Sato government of Japan, together with U.S. imperialism, acts as a "defender" and "guardian" of South Korea even in the international arena.

In the ideological and cultural field, the Japanese militarists under the unctuous name of "friendship" and "cultural intercourse" have made the Japanese manner and Japanese style hold sway over the whole of South Korea together with the corrupt Yankee culture. In order to make the South Korean people resign themselves to their aggression without resistance and submit themselves to their pillage, they are spreading the abominable ideological and cultural virus and working hard to numb the deep-rooted anti-Japanese sentiments of the South Korean people and fan the worship-Japan idea. They are flooding South Korea with reactionary publications and movies and spreading even such ultra-nationalist aggressive religion as "tenrikyo" in South Korea.

In this way, they seek to paralyse the consciousness of national independence and class consciousness of the South Korean people and disorganize the struggle of the South Korean people for freedom, liberation and national unification.

In the military domain, the Japanese militarists are taking an active part in the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to provoke a new war against the Korean people on the basis of the formation of the "U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance system" through the "South Korea-Japan agreements."

The Japanese militarists have already drawn up detailed war plans to take part in a war of aggression in Korea when the U.S. imperialists ignite it again and, taking the opportunity, extend the war to the Asian continent. This is evidenced by the "operation three arrows," "operation flying dragon" and "operation bull run," which have been fully laid bare before the world. Along the lines charted by these war plans, the Japanese "self-defence forces" are reorganizing their formation and reinforcing their equipment and repeatedly staging joint military exercises with the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the South Korean puppet army. These armies are busy conducting "landing operation," "air-borne operation" and "anti-guerilla operation" exercises as well as the "training for cold weather endurance test," taking Korea and other areas in Asia as imaginary operational regions.

Brasshats of the Japanese "self-defence forces" and so-called "delegation of reservists" often visit South Korea, inspect the area along the Military Demarcation Line and units of the South Korean puppet army and hold closed-door war confabs with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

How zealously the Japanese militarists take part in the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for a new war is clearly seen in the fact that the reactionary Sato government of Japan issued an emergency alert order to the "self-defence forces" and got "prepared for action" in line with the frantic war dins of the U.S. imperialists which were raised after the premeditated incidents of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" which intruded into the territorial waters of our Republic in January 1968 and of the large-sized spy plane "EC-121" which infiltrated into its territorial air in April 1969. From after the announcement of the U.S.-Japan "joint statement," the Japanese militarists have been hurling malicious slanders and calumnies against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and revealing more openly their scheme of military aggression on Korea.

At the Japanese Diet recently, the Sato clique openly expressed their intention to dispatch the Japanese militarist aggressive armed forces to Korea, saying that they "will not remain an onlooker" in case a new war is provoked by the U.S. imperialists again and even croaked that a "forestalling war" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should also be duly considered.

The Sato clique are in a feverish excitement in their manoeuvres to take part in an aggressive war, if it is launched by the U.S. imperialists in Korea. They even claim without hesitation that they may send Japanese troops to South Korea for the so-called "protection of Japanese residents abroad."

Their false slogan of "protection of Japanese residents abroad" is a most brazen pronoun of the barbarous aggression of imperialism, at the mere thought of which the Korean people gnash their teeth. It is too well known a fact that the first pretext put forth by the Japanese militarists in all their wars of aggression in history was the so-called "protection of Japanese residents abroad."

That the Sato clique openly reveal their sinister design of military advancement to South Korea, reiterating this very notorious aggressive jargon, reminds us of the barbarous conduct and manner which the Japanese militarists employed when invading Korea early this century.

After their defeat and expulsion, the Japanese militarists, in fact, have not given up even a moment their wild design to invade Korea again.

This is fully borne out by the endless stream of arrogant aggressive outbursts let loose by the Japanese militarists that their colonial predatory rule in Korea in the past was "glorious imperialism," which was "beneficial" to Korea, "it is a task of Japan to push the 38th parallel beyond the River Amrok-gang," "Japan should swallow up South Korea at a mouthful, as an elder brother should." They are coming out again with the "theory of Japan-Korea common destiny," digging out such malicious aggressive slogans of the past as "the same ancestry" and "Japan and Korea is one" which they had fabricated to legalize their colonial rule over Korea.

Some time ago they uttered insulting revilement intolerable to the Korean people that "Korea had split from Japan and become independent" and the Korean people "were the Japanese subject." Nothing discloses more clearly than this the invariable brigandish, aggressive nature of the Japanese militarists to swallow up Korea at all costs.

The all-out reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists and the reactionary Sato government's hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ever intensifying accordingly, are screwing up to a more acute pitch the tension in Korea which has already reached extremes owing to the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

The Japanese militarist reinvasion is bringing greater misfortunes and calamities to the South Korean people and throwing another obstacle in the way of the peaceful unification of our fatherland unanimously desired by the 40 million Korean people.

These grave developments today show to what dangerous extent the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists have gone in their insidious intrigues to attain their aim of aggression against Korea. The obtaining situation makes it incumbent upon the entire Korean people to keenly watch the reinvasion scheme of the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy, and wage an ever more stubborn struggle to smash it.

Japanese militarism has appeared on the scene as the most dangerous aggressive force which, together with U.S. imperialism, is standing face to face with us. No Korean of national conscience can sit back and watch the Japanese militarists again crawling into the southern half of our country to lord it over there and scheming to bring even their aggressive troops there.

The entire Korean people in the north and the south, while fighting U.S. imperialism, should turn out as one in the struggle against the Japanese militarism which is streiching out its tentacles of full-scale aggression to South Korea according to the strategy of U.S. imperialism.

They should not allow the Japanese militarists to dare put their dirty foot on the sacred soil of our fatherland and wield again their blood-stained swords.

Especially the South Korean people, the direct victims of aggression, should rise up determinedly in the struggle against the aggressive manoeuvres of the Japanese militarist forces, amid ever fiercer flame of national resentment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"All patriotic people in South Korea must wage a decisive struggle to abrogate the criminal 'South Korea-Japan Treaty' and frustrate the attempt of the forces of Japanese militarism at re-aggression against South Korea. This struggle, is, at the same time, part of the struggle against U.S. imperialist colonial domination.

"Only by overthrowing the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and their henchmen, can the South Korean people achieve freedom and liberation, and only by foiling the Japanese militarist attempt at re-aggression, can they extricate themselves from the danger of new calamities." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 390.)

The South Korean people have a history of courageous struggles against foreign aggressors and reactionary forces at home.

In the past, the South Korean people, along with the entire Korean people, demonstrated ardent patriotic spirit and revolutionary mettle in many anti-Japanese patriotic struggles and revolutionary struggles.

The patriotic youths and students and people of South Korea repeatedly waged heroic struggles against the so-called "South Korea-Japan talks" staged by the Japanese militarists with the South Korean puppet clique under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and for scrapping the "South Korea-Japan treaty."

The struggle of the South Korean people including the March

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24 struggle and the June 3 struggle were anti-imperialist, anti-fascist patriotic struggle which dealt heavy blows at the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

How can the South Korean people who waged such heroic struggles only watch the situation today when the aggressive manoeuvrings of the Japanese militarists have reached a more dangerous stage than ever before!

The struggle against the reinvasion scheme of Japanese militarism should be accompanied by a struggle for wiping out its stooges. Posing as "Li Wan Yong the Second," Pak Jung Hi, the traitor, has created the grave situation today by ushering the Japanese militarists into South Korea.

Puppet Pak Jung Hi, the traitor to the nation, who swore allegiance to the Japanese "emperor" as an officer of the Japanese aggression army, the traitor of the worst type who turned into a faithful special agent of U.S. imperialism after liberation, is stooping to all crimes to prolong his disgraceful days even by reducing South Korea to a dual colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism, serving both the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists as his masters.

Whenever the South Korean people rose up in a struggle against the Japanese militarist aggression, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique beastly suppressed the just, patriotic struggle of the South Korean youths and students and people by mobilizing a huge armed force. This shows with added clarity that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are faithful dogs of U.S. and Japanese imperialism and traitors to be cursed down through generations.

To get rid of the destiny of colonial slavery and win freedom and liberation, the South Korean people should drive out the U.S. imperialists and thwart the reaggression of Japanese militarism and overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The struggle against the aggressive scheme of the Japanese militarist forces holds an important position in the struggle of the South Korean people for achieving the right to existence and for national independence and the unification of the country.

The South Korean people should wage a broad mass struggle against all the vicious scheme of the Japanese monopoly capital to seize the economic artery of South Korea, in league with U.S. imperialism after intruding there under the cloak of "aid" and "cooperation." The South Korean people should determinedly repel the political interference and rule of the Japanese militarists and ceaselessly expose and condemn the pro-Japanese, treacherous policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and struggle for the national independence and sovereignty and self-sustenance of the country.

In all spheres of social life, the western style as well as the Japanese manners and style should be sternly rejected and blows should be dealt at right time to whatever act spreading them.

Especially at present, the South Korean people should wage a staunch struggle to frustrate the plan of military aggression of the Japanese militarists.

The South Korean people should take a stubborn fighting posture not to let the Japanese aggression army set foot upon the soil of our fatherland and should wage a mass struggle for scrapping the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty."

Whether the reinvasion of South Korea by Japanese militarism is frustrated or not, is a vital question as to whether the South Korean people evade the danger of new disasters or not, and is an important question connected with the future of the nation.

Those who do not wish to see the beautiful land of our country plunged into the flames of war again and repeat the painful fate of a ruined nation should resolutely rise up in the struggle to repulse the aggressive manoeuvres of Japanese militarism while fighting U.S. imperialism.

When the entire patriotic people of South Korea unite strength and fight stubbornly, they will certainly smash the U.S.-Japanese imperialist aggressors and their stooges and achieve victory in the revolution.

The South Korean people are not alone in their struggle.

There are for the South Korean people the powerful revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic and the active support and encouragement of the people in the northern half.

The people in the northern half of the Republic will always do everything in their power to support the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and persistently fight shoulder to shoulder with them for the complete liberation, unification and independence of the fatherland.

Watching for a chance of getting another "windfall," the Japanese militarists are now trying to make inroads into South Korea and realize their aggressive ambition with the backing of the U.S. imperialists. But this is a ridiculous day-dream.

The Korean people who inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle established by Comrade Kim Il Sung will never tolerate the repetition of the cursed history of aggression of the Japanese imperialists on our country. Our people are building up more firmly the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic politically, economically and militarily and are fully prepared to resolutely beat back any invasion of the enemy.

Standing on the side of the Korean people who are fighting against the U.S.-Japanese imperialists and their stooges are hundreds of millions of the revolutionary people the world over.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists recklessly provoke a new aggressive war against our country, oblivious of the lessons of history, they will perish in the flames they themselves kindle.

5. Stress Should Be Laid on the Struggle against Japanese Militarism and Its Aggressive Design Checked and Frustrated with Concerted Action

The frantic aggressive manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists to invade, in league with U.S. imperialism, Korea and, furthermore, Asia further aggravate the situation in this region and pose a serious menace to world peace and security.

The dangerous situation impends in which the U.S. and Japanese imperialists further strengthen their military alliance for Asian aggression and the Japanese militarists go over to the stage of new military expansion playing a "leading part" in this as the "shock-brigade" of U.S. imperialism.

All the peace-loving peoples in Asia and the rest of the world are confronted with the urgent task to lay stress on the struggle against Japanese militarism and check and frustrate its aggressive design with their concerted action.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Japanese militarists at the bidding of U.S. imperialism are making active preparations for a new war and Japan is serving the U.S. imperialists as supply base and attacking base for aggression against Asian countries. Under these circumstances, the struggle against Japanese militarism can by no means be neglected.

"The struggle against Japanese militarism is part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and a struggle to defend peace in Asia and the rest of the world." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 70.)

Modern militarism is a product of monopoly capitalism. For its predatory and aggressive nature monopoly capitalism incessantly steps up the militarization of the country. It militarizes the economy and reinforces armaments and brings big financial combines and war lords into collusion so as to fascistize the state machines and intensify the suppression and exploitation of the people. It also strengthens the oppression of other nations and rushes headlong toward aggressive war for colonial plunder.

Japanese militarism, as a servant ally of U.S. imperialism, openly betrayed again its ambition for Asian domination and is desperately following the path of crimes against the Asian people. The more the general crisis of capitalism aggravates, the deeper the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war goes bankrupt, the sharper the inner contradictions of Japanese monopoly capital become and the stronger the shortage of market and raw material sources is felt, the more frantic the manoeuvres of Japanese militarism for overseas expansion will become.

Japanese militarism is characterized by its innate nature of most rapacious aggressiveness, most barbarous cruelty and unrivalled double-faced craftiness. This nature of Japanese militarism does not change before it dies.

Revived Japanese militarism of today not only retains this intrinsic nature, but it goes farther.

Plus that nature, it has a burning spirit of paying off its defeat of the past; it has a fanatic aggressive design to restore the "colonial empire" and realize its old dream of Asian domination at any cost; it has megalomaniacal delusion that Japan was less prepared materially at the time of World War II, but now has become a "great power" with a "national strength" exceeding several times that of the past; furthermore it has the yet stronger fear of and hatred for the revolutionary movement of the people surging up vigorously with each passing day and the growth of the might of socialism and communism.

It is obvious that the Japanese militarists who were experienced in unheard-of cruel methods of colonial domination and many wars of aggression and accustomed to sudden attack and perfidious surprise raids, will again start to commit any vicious crime unhesitatingly in order to meet the aggressive demand of U.S. imperialism and increasing aggressive ambition of their own.

Particularly, proceeding from community of interests against socialism and the national liberation movement and for the aggression on Asia, revived Japanese militarism is closely colluding and maintaining its subordinate alliance with U.S. imperialism, the most barbarous and shameless aggressor of modern times, the main force of aggression and war, the ringleader of world reaction, the bulwark of modern colonialism, the strangler of national liberation and independence and the disturber of world peace, and is serving as the "shock-brigade" in its aggression on Asia.

This imparts more vicious aggressiveness and reactionary nature to Japanese militarism and increases its danger still more.

It is not fortuitous that the Japanese militarists now openly claim the reexamination and overturn of the result of World War II. This fully accords to the revanchist claims of the West German militarists in Europe.

All this bespeaks that no one should underestimate the danger of Japanese militarism and think that it has a long way to go to war of aggression.

The lessons of history should not be forgotten, eyes should not be turned away from the realities, and no illusion should be harboured about the Japanese ruling circles. On the plea that the contradictions between U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism can be exploited when they are aggravated in the future, one should not dissolve in it the struggle against Japanese militarism, nor should weaken the struggle against Japanese militarism on this account.

Despite their contradictions and discords, U.S. imperialism and Japanese imperialism are bound together with an alliance subordinating the latter to the former for their common interests in aggression.

U.S. imperialism dominates Japan in all political, economic and military fields and the Japanese militarists invariably pursue the U.S.-toeing policy.

The Japanese militarists' ambition for aggression and expansion can neither be checked nor baffled by making political bargain with the Sato government while becoming intimate with it.

If one does not fight against Japanese militarism overlooking its danger but becomes intimate with the Sato government, it is, in fact, tantamount to covering up the hypocritical nature of the Japanese ruling circles, inspiring its overseas expansion and helping the U.S. imperialists consolidate their position in Asia.

The interests of peace and national independence, democracy and socialism demand that in assessing the general situation, one should not incline to the one side, Europe or Asia, and as to the danger of West German militarism and Japanese militarism, one should not take an attitude of making a point of one and neglecting the other.

If one takes the stand of national egoism or ignores the interests of the anti-imperialist struggle as a whole blinded by momentary interests, one will, in the long run, pay a high catastrophic price for it.

Now that Japan has grown to be the source of a new war again in Asia, Asia and the world can never be in peace leaving it as it is.

The attitude toward Japanese militarism today is a question of basic stand showing whether or not one fights resolutely against the policies of aggression and war of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, whether or not one truly wants peace and security in Asia, and whether or not one fights for national independence and social progress.

In order to ensure security in Asia, truly defend world peace and achieve the cause of the people for national independence and social progress, it is necessary to resolutely fight with concerted action against Japanese militarism in Asia while fighting against U.S. imperialism.

All the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and peace-loving forces should achieve a broad anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist joint action and united front to fight against U.S. imperialism and, at the same time, join strength in waging a resolute struggle against Japanese militarism, its ally.

To this end, the ulterior motive of collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and the reinvasion scheme of Japanese militarism should be laid bare ceaselessly and in an all-round way and the highest vigilance should be maintained against it.

The reactionary ruling circles of Japan must be prevented from reinforcing their fascist system at home, from perpetrating neo-colonialist aggression manoeuvres against other countries under the hackneyed hypocritical slogans and from daring to play with fire.

We must thoroughly crush the move of the reactionary Sato government of Japan to pretend to be a "friend" of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America making use of Japan's location in Asia, build the foundations of aggression in countries there and disintegrate the anti-imperialist front.

In this way, the Japanese militarists must be dealt blows everywhere and isolated in the international arena and their aggressive ambition be thwarted by concerted action.

In this the socialist countries, above all, should play a big role.

The socialist countries are the mighty bulwark of peace and the reliable bastion of victory of all the progressive peoples. The stand of the socialist countries exerts a great influence on the developments as a whole. The socialist countries, therefore, have the solemn duty to deal with the Japanese militarists from the stand of heavy responsibility they assume before history and the people in the interest of peace in Asia and the world and the national independence and freedom of the peoples.

The socialist countries can be true to their international duty only when they, proceeding from the revolutionary principle of Marxism-Leninism, maintain an invariable stand of principle toward the reactionary ruling circles of Japan, the faithful subordinate ally of U.S. imperialism, and wage an uncompromising struggle against the manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists for aggression.

The socialist countries, while fighting against U.S. imperialism, should express solidarity with and positively support the peoples of all countries in their struggle against the Japanese militarists' aggression.

The peoples of all the Asian countries who underwent the Japanese militarists' barbarous aggression and colonial rule in the past are confronted with the common task to unite their strength and staunchly fight against the reinvasion scheme of Japanese militarism.

Today, the reactionary ruling circles of Japan, in an attempt to placate the anti-Japanese sentiments remaining still strong among the Asian peoples, are advertizing in every way as if they are different from Japanese militarism of the past and have the "goodwill" to help developing countries. But, the true nature of a wolf in a lamb's skin remains unchanged. In aggressive and predatory nature of monopoly capital the U.S. and Japanese imperialists have no difference, and this nature remains the same today as in the past.

The new-born independent countries of Asia and Africa, in case of establishing economic relations with Japan, should see through the true nature of the Japanese militarists who are more vicious than any other imperialists in looking for a chance of aggression and plunder in real earnest while outwardly flattering in "low posture," and take due precautions against this. Thus,

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any scheme of the Japanese militarists to obstruct the building of independent national economy in these countries or meddle in their internal affairs to give political influences to them with the so-called "aid" as a bait must be decisively laid bare and frustrated.

With this alone, can the independence and independent development of the country be reliably defended from all kinds of the neo-colonialist aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists.

It is of weighty significance to strengthen solidarity with the Japanese people in fighting against Japanese militarism and checking and shattering the aggressive conspiracy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Today the Japanese people with the Japan Communist Party in the van are waging the vigorous struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the monopoly capital of Japan and for the country's complete independence, democracy and peace under the difficult situation.

The Japanese people are unfolding ever more powerfully the struggle against the heinous conspiracy between the U.S. imperialists and the monopoly capitalists of Japan for the remilitarization of Japan and its conversion into a nuclear base, the struggle for the abrogation of the U.S.-Japan "Security Pact" and immediate, unconditional and overall return of Okinawa, the struggle for abrogation of the "South Korea-Japan treaty" and against schemes of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists for the provocation of a new war in Korea, the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam and the reactionary government of Japan partaking in this war, the struggle against the scheme of the Japanese militarists for new overseas aggression and various other struggles. Such struggles are closely linked with the struggle against the monopolic exploitation and extortion and for the defence of vital rights.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The struggle of the Japanese people gives a heavy blow to the Asian aggression of U.S. imperialism and to Japanese militarism and contributes to the cause of world peace." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 325.)

The socialist countries and all the peace-loving peoples in Asia and the world should extend full support to the just struggle of the Japanese people and strengthen in every way the internationalist solidarity with them.

The struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism is the common task of struggle of the peoples of Japan and Asia and the peoples of the whole world.

When all the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the world staunchly fight in firm unity with the Japanese people, they will certainly frustrate the criminal collusion of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and their dangerous manoeuvre for aggression.

As history shows, militarism in itself engenders self-destruction.

The U.S. and Japanese imperialists have become all the more unscrupulous today in their manoeuvres for aggression, working hand in glove with each other. But, this is no sign of their mightiness. This proves, on the contrary, the vulnerability of moribund imperialism. Militarism is the concentric symbol of corrupt and parasitic nature of monopoly capitalism.

The more arbitrarily the U.S. and Japanese imperialists act, running counter to the will of the people and the current of the times, the more difficult their position becomes.

The frantic arms expansion and economic militarization ensuing from the stepping up of militarization cause the non-productive consumption of a great amount of wealth and labour forces, bring in financial bankruptcy and further aggravate the economic crisis. This plunges the broad masses of the working people into poverty and non-rights and increases their discontent and protest, thus further ripening the revolutionary situation. The desperate manoeuvre of militarism for overseas aggression evokes wrath and resistance among the peoples of other countries and further accelerates its international isolation. In the long run, militarism inevitably aggravates contradictions of monopoly capitalism and is bound to meet its doom due to its own development.

This is cleary borne out not only by historical facts but also by the reality of today.

The more unscrupulous the aggressive ambition of the Japanese militarists becomes under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the stronger and wider the struggle of the Japanese people against this grows.

Voices of denunciation are ringing higher as the days go by from among the peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the world.

The warning against re-infiltration of the Japanese militarists and new, strong anti-Japanese sentiments have risen of late in a number of southeast Asian countries to which Japanese militarism directly stretches its tentacles of economic aggression.

Ringing out of these countries are voices of indignation: "The Japanese have become the most aggressive nation in Asia through industrial and financial power:" "Let's hold in check a new imperialist advance:" "Strings Japan attaches to her economic aid for Asia are suggestive of her former plan of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere:" "We cannot rest assured because the Japanese are not satisfied only with legitimate profits:" "The despicable Japanese are going to replace the filthy Americans" and the like.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Korea today is not the Korea of yesterday, and today's Asia is not the Asia of yesterday. If the Japanese militarists launch out on reaggression against Korea and Asia, disregarding the lessons of history, they will perish in the flames they themselves kindle." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, pp. 402-03.)

Today we are living in a great era of struggle in which all the exploited peoples and oppressed nations on the globe are turning out to the liberation struggle, and in a glorious age of revolutionary change in which the colonial system of imperialism is crumbling beyond retrieve.

The socialist and peace-loving forces are winning victory after victory and the imperialist forces of aggression are going to decay and ruin. The balance of forces in Asia is turning more favourable to revolution. The times are past when the imperialists swaggered about, invaded and lorded it over other countries at will.

The 1970's will not be a "new Pacific era" for aggression and plunder which the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists dream of, but it will shine as a grandiose, historical era in which the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples for national liberation and socialism will win greater victories.

Victory of socialism and fall of imperialism are the main trend of our times that no force can check.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists dare launch out on a new war for aggression and colonial plunder in disregard of the historical experiences of World War I and II and in defiance of the stark reality of today, they will rapidly fall into the grave of irretrievable ruin.

The road that Japan should follow is the road of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, not the road of aggression and war.

Japan should free herself from the U.S. imperialist domination at the earliest possible date and become a genuinely democratic, peace-loving state.

Our Party and Government have consistently warned against the danger of revival of Japanese militarism by U.S. imperialism and fought against this.

The Korean people will, in future, too, actively support and encourage with might and main the struggle of the Japanese people for Japan's complete independence, democracy and peace.

The Korean people will discharge their national and international duty by continuously waging the powerful struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of the world people, and the Japanese militarists, their ally, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

In South Korea:

Students of Seoul University Rise Again in Struggle

The students of various colleges under Seoul University again rose up in a mass struggle on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the March 24 struggle in which the South Korean youth and students and people fought valiantly against the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty" rigged up by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and for defending national dignity and attaining democratic freedom.

According to reports from Seoul, more than 200 students of the College of Liberal Arts and Science and the Law College under Seoul University respectively held meetings on their school campus on March 24 to demand the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to revoke the unreasonable punishments inflicted on the students who had risen up in the struggle against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's criminal, fascist, fraudulent "June 8 elections" and farcical "constitutional amendment for the third-term election" and to protest against and denounce the fascist suppression and persecution by the enemy.

At the meetings the students scathingly condemned the fascist repression and persecution by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Then they staged demonstrations carrying placards reading "We are against the closure and amalgamation of three departments," etc.

They rushed to the offices of the Pak Jung Hi clique's agents in their colleges and stoutly fought shouting slogans "Relieve the punished students!" and so on.

Their struggle went on on March 26 and 27, too.

On March 26 the students of the Law College under Seoul University had the general meeting of students for the second time at a lecture hall where they exposed and denounced pungently the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their cat's-paws in the college who were on the rampage to fascistize schools and suppress patriotic-minded students and strongly demanded the puppet clique to reinstate immediately their fellow students who were expelled from the college.

Then, with the burning fighting determination to smash the heinous suppression by the puppet gang and rescue their comrades without fail, they built barricades with desks and chairs in front of their classrooms at 1 p.m. and entered into a sit-in for an indefinite period.

Meanwhile, the students of the College of Liberal Arts and Science under Seoul University held an indignation meeting again at 12:30 on March 26 and adopted a declaration demanding the immediate reinstatement of the illegally punished students and the withdrawal of the fascist step to close some departments.

After the indignation meeting, the students staged a demonstration on the school campus carrying placards containing their demands.

On March 27 the students of the Commercial College under Seoul University joined in the struggle.

That day, the students of the college held a meeting in their school, vehemently denounced the fascist suppression of students by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and resolved to launch another vigorous struggle for the democratization of schools and reinstatement of the expelled students.

They decided to carry on an extensive signature-collecting campaign demanding the reinstatement of their fellow students, first of all, as a link in this struggle.

The South Korean youth and students who demonstrated to the world their patriotic spirit and revolutionary fighting spirit through the repeated mass struggles in the past and have become united closer in the thick of struggle are showing the sign of rising up again in a resolute mass struggle against the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi rogues and for democratic freedom and rights.

With no brutal repression and cunning appeasement can the enemy check the struggle of the South Korean youth and students.

Japanese Militarists' Reinvasion of South Korea Sharply Stepped up through Enslaving "Trade"

The commodities thrown into South Korea by the Japanese monopoly zaibatsu last year through "trade" with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang reached 767 million dollars in value, or a jump of more than 290 million above the previous year and far more than double the 1966 figure, according to foreign press reports from Tokyo.

This shows how sharply the Japanese militarists are expanding their reinvasion of South Korea through "trade" as well as capital investments and how rapidly South Korea is being turned into a market of surplus commodities for the Japanese monopoly capital as it is for the U.S. imperialists.

The aggressive and enslaving nature of the "trade" between the Japanese militarist clique and the Pak Jung Hi gang of traitors, stands out in bolder relief in the imbalance sharply growing year after year.

In 1965, the exports of the Japanese monopolies to South Korea exceeded the imports from there 3.8 times. The figure went up 4.6 times in 1966, 5.2 times in 1967, 6.3 times in 1968 and 6.7 times last year by the end of July.

The Japanese militarist clique, who have embarked in real earnest upon reinvasion of South Korea, with support of U.S. imperialism and been ushered in by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang, are further converting South Korea into a market of their surplus commodities and hastening the bankruptcy and ruin of the South Korean economy through such enslaving "trade."

Sentinels of Korean People's Army Shoot to Death One More Armed Spy of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army

The U.S. imperialist aggressor army which is ever more frantically perpetrating various armed provocations in the area along the Military Demarcation Line to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea committed the grave provocative act of infiltrating an armed spy again into the area of our side in the eastern sector of the front at dawn of March 27. It fired hundreds of bullets from heavy weapons at a sentry post of our side in the western sector of the front on March 26 in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Sentinels of our People's Army who were reliably guarding the sentry post of the fatherland instantly shot to death the armed spy who intruded into the area of our side and captured various lethal weapons and espionage apparatuses carried by the spy bandit.

The body of the U.S. imperialists' spy who was killed on the spot by sentinels of the Korean People's Army when he crept into the area of our side and his belongings

STATEMENT of the Korean Central News Agency

The Korean Central News Agency has been authorized to state as follows on the incident of the air liner "Boeing-727" belonging to the Japan Air Lines which entered the northern half of the Republic on the evening of April 3.

As already reported, the Japanese authorities did not settle within Japan's boundaries the case of "hijacking" the air liner "Boeing-727" belonging to the Japan Air Lines by Japanese left-wing students and in the end sent it into the territory of the northern half of the Republic without any advance notice and our consent, after unloading all the passengers and taking in, in their stead, the deputy minister of transport of Japan as a "hostage" at the end of a "negotiation" drama at the Kimpo airport of South Korea, where they detained the plane for 4 days.

Meanwhile, the Japanese authorities ranted that in case the students who "hijacked" the plane entered the territory of the northern half of the Republic, they would demand their extradition.

After failing to do what they could within Japan's territory and themselves sending the students to the northern half of the Republic, the Japanese authorities now want to nab the so-called criminals with our help.

This is preposterous, indeed, and is a bare-faced balderdash which can be uttered only by the Japanese militarists.

We can never play the role of the Japanese police on its behalf.

Such nasty piece of work on the part of the Japanese authorities is a crafty ruse for impairing the prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and embroiling our country into a certain sinister political intrigue.

Now many rumors are abroad in Japan about the students who came here with the hijacked plane, some saying they are "Trotskyites" and "hoodlums" and opponents of the socialist countries and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. But they are perfect strangers to us and we had never invited them or said we would welcome them.

But, since the Japanese students came within the boundaries of our country and they refuse to go back to Japan, we can not send them back.

Our organ concerned will take appropriate measures after carrying out necessary investigation of these students.

This is our own business and is not a question to be interfered in by the Japanese authorities.

According to a humanitarian step of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which respects international law and international usage, the air liner "Boeing-727" belonging to the Japan Air Lines and the airmen and the deputy minister of transport of Japan held in hostage will leave the territory of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the afternoon of April 4.

Pyongyang, April 4, 1970

Jet Passenger Plane "Boeing-727" Belonging to JAL Flies into the Northern Half of the DPRK

The jet passenger plane "Boeing-727" belonging to the Japan Air Lines flew into the territory of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the evening of April 3. As already reported, the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave an affirmative answer to the Japan Red Cross Society requesting us on April 1 to see that the jet passenger plane "Boeing-727" of the Japan Air Lines hijacked by left-wing students of Japan safely lands in the territory of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in case it enters there and to guarantee the personal safety of its passengers.

But it was announced later that the plane would unload the passengers in the Kimpo airport of South Korea and fly into the territory of the northern half of the DPRK with only left-wing students, whom they call "hijackers of the plane," aboard it. Meanwhile, Japanese Foreign Minister Aichi blurted that in case those students enter the territory of the northern half of the DPRK Japan would demand their extradition.

Under such situation we, in a reply to the Japan Red Cross Society and reply notice to the secretary of the enemy side to the Military Armistice Commission, made it clear that we have not received a reply from our organ concerned that it will guarantee the safety of the plane.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities sent the plane into the territory of the northern half of the Republic to land there suddenly, without prior notice and our consent.

Japanese Jet Passenger Plane Leaves for Japan

The air liner "Boeing-727" belonging to the Japan Air Lines which the Japanese authorities, in a cunning attempt to embroil our country into a sinister political intrigue, had sent suddenly into the territory of the northern half of the Democratic People's Repulbic of Korea without any advance notice and our consent and the airmen and the deputy minister of transport of Japan who had been held as a hostage started Pyongyang at 7:11, April 5 to leave the territory of the northern half of the DPRK in accordance with the humanitarian measures taken by the DPRK Government.

As was pointed out in a statement of the Korean Central News Agency, this plane was expected to leave on the afternoon of April 4 but its start was delayed owing to technical service of the plane.

Prior to their departure for home, the Japanese airmen and the deputy minister of transport of Japan who illegally intruded into our country expressed heartfelt thanks to the DPRK Government for leniently forgiving them on humanitarian principles though they deserved punishment by law,

True Colours of Ruses and Plots Connected with "Air Liner Hijacking Incident" Unveiled

The Japanese authorities are hatching insidious intrigues these days, in connection with the incident of the air liner "Boeing-727" belonging to the Japan Air Lines.

As is already reported, the Japanese authorities did not settle the air liner incident within the boundaries of their country but detained the passengers and the plane at the Kimpo airport of South Korea for four days and in the end sent the plane into the territory of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea without any advance notice and our consent and let it alight unexpectedly after unloading all the passengers and taking in, in their stead, a Japanese official who is said to have been held as a "hostage" of the passengers and the students alone who are said to have hijacked the plane.

On the other hand, the Japanese authorities are kicking up an ominous row against our country, availing themselves of this air liner incident.

Since this incident happened, the reactionary Sato clique of Japan have been circulating various rumours in a ridiculous attempt to embroil the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in it. They cooked up even the fantastic rumours through the Japanese reptile press that "North Korea welcomes" the students who "hijacked" the air liner, that the left-wing students who were aboard the air liner intend to "set up a base" of their activity in our country, and so forth, and ranted that they would demand the extradition of the students who "hijacked" the plane, in case they entered the northern half of the Republic.

Chiming in with this malicious hue and cry of the Sato clique of Japan against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of South Korea are blowing the "anti-communist" trumpet all the louder.

Such a row raised by the Sato reactionary clique and the puppet clique of South Korea under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism in connection with the recent air liner incident makes it all the clearer what is hidden behind this incident which aroused much suspicion from the outset.

The so-called "incident of air liner hijacking" and all the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries surrounding it, are clear proof that the villains are trying to impair the prestige and dignity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and resorting to foul political ruses and intrigues against our country.

With towering indignation, we scathingly lash at the Japanese militarists' brazen-faced plot to slander us and oppose our country and at the Pak Jung Hi treacherous clique's dirty row in connection with the so-called air liner incident.

Shamelessly involving us in the "air liner hijacking incident," the Sato clique are viciously trying to connect it with our country. But, it does not and cannot conceal the true background of their insidious plots.

This incident, by origin, has nothing to do with us. We had never invited any of the crew and passengers of the air liner nor had we any contact with them. It is still more impossible to "welcome" the strangers who came uninvited.

This was plainly admitted by those who came by the air liner themselves when they were interviewed by Korean and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on April 4.

The rumours spread by the Sato clique of Japan that the "air liner hijacking" by the left-wing students of Japan was "aimed at setting up a base in North Korea" are also crafty and dastardly wiles for justifying the hostile aggressive scheme of the Japanese militarist clique against our country.

It is a fact clear to all that our northern half of the Republic is the revolutionary base for accomplishing the cause of national liberation throughout Korea, but it can never be any "base" of activity for the Japanese revolution. Revolution is a question of the people themselves of one's country which can neither be exported nor be imported.

This is a lie which can be invented only by the bare-faced Japanese militarists. By spreading such downright lie, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to conceal their pro-U.S., reactionary, treacherous, anti-popular, aggressive crimes, brutally suppress the anti-U.S., anti-monopoly struggle of the broad strata of the Japanese people and, furthermore, undermine the dignity and prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and find pretexts for intensifying their hostile, aggressive manoeuvres against our country. This is nothing but a wicked political intrigue stripping the true nature of Japanese militarism naked.

The Sato clique of Japan should not hatch such cunning, odious intrigues at will but had better admit frankly and stop at once their criminal act that Japanese militarism acts as an accomplice and conspirator precisely in the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Asia, particularly in their intrigue to provoke a new aggressive war against the Korean people and, for this design, offers the territory of Japan as a cursed frontline operation base for the U.S. imperialists.

What is more, the Sato clique of Japan are now making a brazen demand upon us after sending the plane into the territory of the northern half of the Republic without any advance notice or our consent to make it land here suddenly.

Rascal Aichi, Japanese Foreign Minister, blurting that "in case the students are kept in custody in North Korea the Japanese government would demand their extradition rightly," even tried to "warn" that this question "should not be used as a lever for a diplomatic issue" and so on and so forth. And the Japanese police authorities palavered that their "demand on the extradition of students is to carry out the basic line of the Japanese police."

Why did not the Japanese authorities arrest the students for themselves in their own land if they want to do so but seek to nab the students with the help of others after sending them into another country willfully?

It is an artifice designed for grabbing crabs out of crab hole with other's help, with arms folded.

Should the Sato clique know how to see the calender they must have known at least that now is not the time of Japanese imperialist colonial rule when the sacred soil of our country was stained with the police boxes of the Japanese fascist police.

We did not want to take in the Japanese students who are said to have "hijacked the air liner." But we can not send them back, since they entered the boundaries of our country and they refuse to return to Japan. We will never play the role of an agent of the Japanese reactionary police. It entirely comes within the scope of the exercise of our power how to treat the Japanese students. It is not a question into which the Japanese militarist clique should poke their noses.

Our organ concerned will take appropriate steps after necessary investigation of the students.

In the "air liner hijacking incident" the South Korean Pak Jung Hi puppet clique once again glaringly exposed themselves to be a faithful servant of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

The gangsters detained the Japanese air liner at the Kimpo airport, South Korea, for several days, barring its northward flight and traitor Pak Jung Hi, the so-called "president," and "ministers" of the South Korean puppet government turned up at the airport and sweated profusely in the marionette show, spending many sleepless nights, under the "operational" command of the deputy minister of transport of the reactionary government of Japan and the Japanese "ambassador" in Seoul. Even the "defence minister" as the title goes, as he showed "selfless devotion" to the Japanese emperor in the past, sat up all night acting as a Japanese interpreter to win the confidence of the master.

A whole gang of "ministers," even with the mobilisation of the armed force, could not control a small group of students. But the Pak Jung Hi clique brazen-facedly shout at the people, wielding the swords put in their hands by the U.S. imperialists and bow low to the ground at the master. They are dastards and despicable traitors without parallel in the world.

We cannot overlook that the sordid political intrigues of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets in connection with the "air liner incident" coincide with the intensifying aggressive manoeuvres of the villains against the Korean people. We heighten vigilance especially as to the fact that it is a link in the ever more stepped-up hostile aggressive machinations perpetrated by the Japanese militarists in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists should behave themselves with the full knowledge of what kind of people the Korean people are, and should discontinue at once the provocative and aggressive schemings against our country.

Another Splendid Victory of the Cuban People

in Production of 10 Million Tons of Sugar

According to reports, the Cuban people won another splendid victory of fulfilling on March 26 the plan for production of 5 million tons of sugar, which marks an important stage in reaching the 10 million ton production goal.

This is a great event that further steps up the socialist construction of the country and deals a heavy blow at the "economic blockade" scheme of the U.S. imperialists against revolutionary Cuba.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Cuban people upon their brilliant victory in the struggle for production of 10 million tons of sugar, rejoicing over it heartily as over their own.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"The struggle the Cuban people are waging today to produce 10 million tons of sugar is a struggle for firmly solidifying the material and technical foundations of socialism in the country and consolidating the victory of the Cuban Revolution and a great struggle for dealing a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists who are engaged in incessant manoeuvres to stifle revolutionary Cuba and for powerfully encouraging the Latin American people in their revolutionary struggle."

The production of 5 million tons of sugar in Cuba is a brilliant fruition of the indomitable fighting spirit and heroic labour struggle of the Cuban people who have turned out in the struggle for producing 10 million tons of sugar before July 15 this year under the correct leadership of the Cuban Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban people.

The Cuban people's struggle for producing 5 million tons of sugar was attended by the incessant subversive and sabotaging acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and by great difficulties of all kinds like climatic limitations.

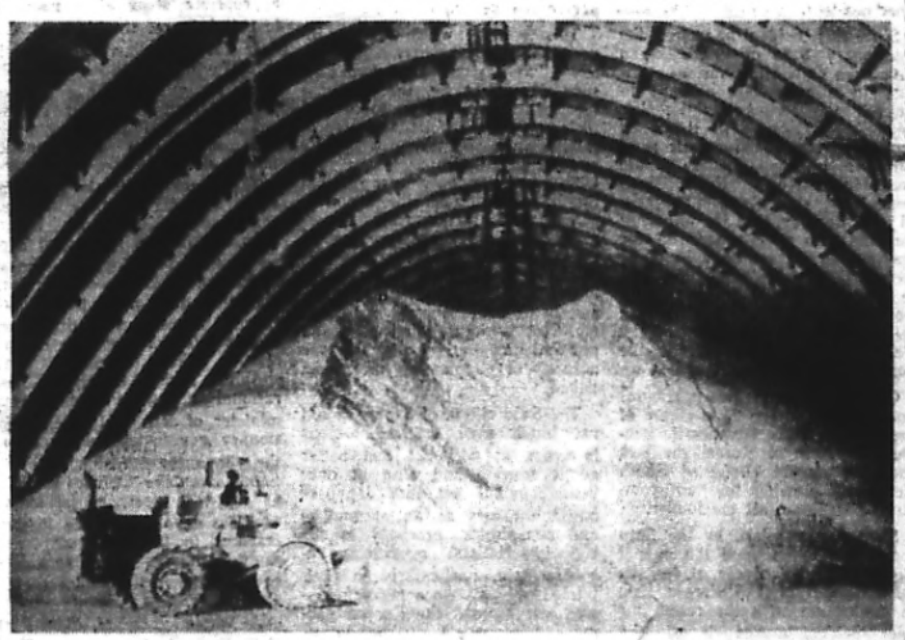
But in hearty response to the call of Comrade Fidel Castro to reach the 10 million ton production goal ahead of schedule, peasants as well as factory and office workers, students and servicemen came out in a nation-wide campaign for sugar production.

In this campaign the heroic Cuban people fought valiantly in the spirit and mettle in which they had inflicted a serious defeat on the U.S. imperialists in the Playa Giron battle, under the militant slogan "Sugar front too is Playa Giron!" and thus scored such a resplendent victory.

The production of 5 million tons of sugar constitutes a demonstration to the whole world of the inexhaustible strength of the Cuban people rallied firmly around the Party and the government.

With a firm resolve to scale unfailingly the height of 10 million tons of sugar ahead of the set time resolutely tiding over any difficulty, the Cuban people rose up as one in the labour struggle and have advanced displaying a high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative activeness.

The Korean people sincerely wish the heroic Cuban people a greater success in their worthwhile struggle.



Interior of a sugar storehouse showing the fruit of the heroic labour struggle of the fraternal Cuban people

U.S. Imperialists' Aggressive Moves against Cambodian People Are Bound to End in Failure

The U.S. imperialists are stepping up their aggressive acts against the Cambodian people all the more undisguisedly.

According to reports, the U.S. imperialists illegally sent one battalion of the South Vietnamese puppet army into the territory of Cambodia on March 27 to perpetrate the criminal acts against the Cambodian people, and set in motion their helicopters to back up the brutes directly.

This is an extremely grave aggressive act designed to wreck the national independence, territorial integrity, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, another unpardonable criminal act against her people.

The recent intrusion openly committed by the U.S. imperialist air pirates and the South Vietnamese puppet army into the territory of Cambodia is another graphic evidence of the fact that the U.S. imperialists are none other than the aggressor opposing peace and neutrality of Cambodia, the sworn enemy of the Cambodian people.

As known to all, the U.S. imperialists have long since resorted to every available way and means to frustrate the peace-loving and neutral policy of Cambodia and sway her to the Right.

The U.S. imperialists instigated the reactionaries of Cambodia to commit all kinds of criminal subversive and sabotaging acts and plot a coup within her boundary on the one hand and, on the other, put up the puppet cliques of Thailand and South Vietnam incessantly to trample underfoot the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and puppet troops of Thailand and South Vietnam have illegally intruded into the territory of Cambodia in the air and on land and sea and unscrupulously perpetrated such diabolical criminal barbarities as destroying the peaceful rural villages and facilities there, setting fire to houses, plundering properties and kidnapping or killing the guiltless inhabitants right and left.

The independence and neutrality of Cambodia have been constantly menaced and many Cambodian people shed blood due to these aggressive acts and atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists against the Cambodian people became all the more pronounced, as the former were driven deeper into a blind impasse in their war of aggression in Vietnam and the latter's aspiration to independence, neutrality and independent development grew stronger from day to day. This has been clearly proved by the U.S. imperialists' recent instigation of the rightist reactionary elements of Cambodia to stage a coup.

The recent open intrusion committed by the U.S. imperialist air pirates and the South Vietnamese puppet army into the territory of Cambodia is a link of the whole chain of the U.S. imperialists' planned manoeuvres against peace and neutrality of Cambodia.

Various events that have recently taken place in Indo-China clearly show that the U.S. imperialists intend to turn Cambodia into their another colony and military base and spread the flames of the aggressive war all over Indo-China by undermining peace and security of Cambodia.

By so doing the U.S. imperialists attempt to put down the struggle of the Cambodian people for genuine national independence and neutrality and save themselves from the defeat which becomes more and more serious in South Vietnam and Laos with each passing day.

Such criminal aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists, however, are only hastening their defeat.

Recent developments in Indo-China bespeak the fact that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are sinking deeper into a hot water day by day while the struggle of the people in Indo-China against the U.S. imperialists and for independence and freedom is gaining momentum rapidly.

All the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to oppose the Cambodian people and undermine peace and neutrality of Cambodia are bound to sustain an ignominious defeat.

Li Sok Yun

Korea-Mauritius Friendship Association Formed

The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Mauritius Friendship Association was held on March 31.

The rules of the Korea-Mauritius Friendship Association were adopted at the meeting.

Chairman, vice-chairmen and members of the association were elected at the meeting.

Li Yong Sik, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, was elected Chairman of the Korea-Mauritius Friendship Association.

The formation of the Korea-Mauritius Friendship Association will greatly contribute to further strengthening and developing the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Mauritius sealed through the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Korea-Nigeria Friendship Association Inaugurated

The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Nigeria Friendship Association was held on March 28.

The rules of the Korea-Nigeria Friendship Association were adopted at the meeting.

The meeting elected chairman, vice-chairman and members of the association. Ho Chang Son, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, was elected Chairman of the Korea-Nigeria Friendship Association.

The formation of the Korea-Nigeria Friendship Association will further deepen the friendship and solidarity formed between the peoples of Korea and Nigeria under the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and will be greatly helpful toward cementing and developing the militant support and solidarity of the peoples of the two countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for building a prospering, new society.

Korean National Peace Committee Cables Its Counterpart of Palestine on International Day of Support to the Struggle of Palestinian People

The Korean National Peace Committee sent a message to the Palestinian Peace Committee on the occasion of the international day of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people.

In its message, the Korean National Peace Committee sent warm militant greetings to the Palestinian people fighting for the liberation of their homeland, on the occasion of the international day of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people, March 21.

The message sternly condemned the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who, under the deceptive signboard of "peaceful solution" of the Near and Middle East problem, are actively fannnig the reckless ambition of the Israeli aggressors for territorial expansion by supplying them with various lethal weapons, and the Israeli aggressors who are attempting to expel the Palestinian refugees from the Gaza area.

The message expressed the firm conviction that the Palestinian people who are fighting for justice and truth will surely win victory.

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